885.30

℞ ʒj Quassia infuse in one pint water & add gr 6. Sulph
Cuprii — dose ʒj to ʒij

Solution Arsenic Bismuth dose v. or vj. ms 3 or 4
times a day —

℞ ℥ of. ℥ ss S. Cuprii 1. gr Scillæ m. j. pulv j.
Pant. antim 1/6th - opium 1/3d. - & Squills 1/3d ms -

A.A. 27.478

885.30

Notes of Doct. Jacksons Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, & of Clinical Practice in the Alms House at Boston. Nov. 2d. 1813.

The Drs. Introductory Lecture gave a short history of the rise of the medical Science - its importance - respectability &c & advice to the students in the pursuit of it.

Thursday Nov. 3d

This day the Doct visited the alms house in the morning & gave us a clinical lecture in the afternoon comprising the history of one case only - a case of Phthisis Pulmonalis of some standing

The Patient Conolly an old labouring Irishman with the usual symptoms of the latter Stage of Phthisis. This the Dr. observed was not a constitutional in the present case. Probably produced by a neglected Pulmonary Catarrh.

The Dr made several observations that would apply to the disease as it generally appears. Dyspnoea which attended in the present case may arise from ulceration - Induration a consequence of inflammation of the mucous or cellular membrane, or it may arise from coagulable lymph thrown out into the mucous membrane by inflammation or the same membrane may be loaded with pus & mucous & thus produce Dyspnoea. It may arise also from the feebleness of the Patient the muscular action being performed with difficulty. The hoarseness & other symptoms may be attributed to an affection of the mucous membrane of the larynx - The cartilages are also generally affected by inflam

=mation & thus produce hoarseness. To produce that degree of it calls whispering the cartilages are disorganized. The Cough arises from irritation of the Lungs from the matter thrown out into on the membranes of the Lungs. The matter generally accumulates on the Bronchial cells gradually, hence the patient when still in bed may not cough for some time but attempting to speak or rise in bed the matter is thrown on a new surface of the Bronchial cells & excites coughing. A sudden increase of the quantity of blood in the lungs or irri=tation produced by inhaling cold air may excite coughing. Affections of the mind by increasing the sensibility over the whole system excite coughing. The Pus expectorated is generally mixed with mucous.

The Doct. observed that we could not tell from exam=nation of the matter alone, whether there was ulceration or whether it was pus or mucous & said it was of little consequence that there were other symptoms from which we must deduce our prognosis. If the irritability of the lungs were sufficient to destroy life it was not of much con=sequence whether the matter expectorated were Pus or any mucous.

Pain another general symptom and one that ex=isted in the present case arises from the inflam=mation of the Lungs. We cannot judge from the seat of the pain unless it be particularly acute & pointed, whether the part of the Lungs immediately opposite are diseased or not.

Pulse was not not so frequent as we generally find it in this case & the Doct observed if the other symptoms did not show a fatal termination it would be a favourable sign. If the Pulse is not frequent in

Phthisis Pulmonalis you may have hopes of a favourable termination. Calliquative Sweats arise from the small extreme vessels - capillaries & small veins. This patient had been in the Hospital only a few days. Treatment The Doct remarked that the Stomach influences all the other organs in most diseases. In this instance the Stomach appeared to be loaded with mucous - in consequence of its debility digestion did not go on - and food only aperated as a foreign irritant. He commenced with an Emetic of Ipecac & Sweet Vine. vomits also promote expectoration which this view are indicated. The patient experienced only temporary relief from the vomit The Doct mentioned the Dry vomiting as it is called so highly extold by many as a cure for Consumption - the Sulphat Cupri. is generally used - says they do as much or more harm than good - many no doubt are relieved & many inspired by that mode of practice To promote a secretion of a matter from the lungs up adhesive & procure rest the Doct prescribed in this case the "Squill Pill" (called in the alms house) of which he will have occasion to speak frequently hereafter, composed of Tart. Antim: 1/6th gr. Opii 1/3d. Squills 1 1/3d gr. made in a pille at bed time. The Dr. does not thinks it improper to repeat this kind of medicine often - it creates nausea & vomiting & should be given only at night when the patient has no occasion for food. In common things may be many exceptions. To raise the strength in these cases Tonics of a small kind will be required Solut of muriate of Ammonia & Iron were given in this case. To upon inflammation & determination of blood to the lungs the Dr. applied Blisters over the chest - In cases of this kind it will be necessary to regulate the temperature of the air of the room. but no so warm as to debilitate. It is of great consequence in all chronic diseases, particularly of the Lungs to take exercise in the open air in good weather.

In the second visit the Doct found the Squill pill pro-duced relief & he changed the expect. giving Sulph. Cupri instead of Sort. Ant. Thinks it better in these cases. Dont debilitate so much as the antimony. He took the 2d time ½ gr opii ½ gr Sulph. Cupri & 1 gr Squills. Expectoration was temporarily relieved by it but no hopes of the patient. This was the only case particularly noticed on to day.

Friday Nov. 4th

The Doct. commenced on Physiology. a description of vitality. no immediate dependance on angelic-nal body-power of motion within itself. Properties of Vitality are seven in number viz. 1st Mobility. 2d Irritability. 3d Property of vivifica-tion. 4 Vital affinity. 5th Sensibility. 6 Mental Powers 7th Sympathy existing between contiguous bodies & between the mind & body. Particular properties, 1st. Mobility. Peculiar to living bodies. It is the power of originating motion in living bodies. Disbelieves the doctrine of Capillary attraction. Thinks it unnecessary to resort to that to explain one set of actions when we have a power allowed by all in the animal body sufficient to explain it. The Muscles for example have no such attraction to explain their motion. There is a self moving power in the Brain. This property has been called by Bichat "Contractility" He objects to the term. Mobility is an older term & explains sufficiently well. Besides the other gives us an idea of contraction which is not always the case. Bichat divides it however into animal & organic. the former animal

he [illegible] sensible & insensible. Dr J. objects to the plan.
2d. Irritability. called by some excitability the objects to the term for the same reasons. It is the capacity of being acted upon by stimulants. or irritants. I confess the Doct. seems to me very obscure in his distinctions. Perhaps I may be more able hereafter to explain this.
The Doct. said he would not say that this was the proper division of the properties of vitality.

Lecture 5th Nov.

The Doct. examined us on the preceding lecture upon which there was not much light thrown on the subject. Irritability does not exhaust mobility does but some parts as the mucous membranes or at least parts of those membranes have irritability without mobility. The Doct. proceeded to the 3d property of Vitality viz. property of vivification
It is the power of changing dead to living substances after the change it is vivification. The Dr supposes the power to reside in the different parts producing the change & that different parts contain different powers of vivification as the salivary system of vessels in bones purify the power of changing some of the dead parts into bone — other parts into muscle. the stomach into chyme &c.
We cannot detect the power in which vivification is acquired. It is not more strange however than the acquisition of magnetism If we rub a needle & strains of light substance pass over it it will attract them. we cannot understand it in any case. The first change of life is thought in the stomach in animals and in plants in the root. Subsequent changes are made in different parts. Sanguification

in the heart and blood vessels. mobility, irritability & in the capillary vessels of parts which form the different parts of the body. as the capillaries of the bone form bone &c. Most remarkable property of nutrification is in the perpetuation of the species.

4th property of vitality. Vital affinity. There is a chemical affinity very different from vital affinities. acids & alkalies will separate produce certain effects- mix them together and their properties are destroyed & new ones are created. Chemical affinities are exercised in the body after death. vital affinities only in living parts. Vital affinity is the combination of the different parts to constitute compose the animal body. different chemys are accounted for by different laws as the formation of chyme chyle blood. composed of serum, coagulable, simple albumen & red globules, solids & fluids. These combinations would not take place except from vital affinity. The parts are combined & kept so united by the same power. This property resides in the substances or parts in which it is exercised & given by the power by the parts in which it is not exercised. The vessels of the different glands for example, give them power to their respective fluids. Some explain it on mechanical principles. and say that the glands bring together these two parts having affinity for each

other by keeping out of the way a third part which before intervened. For example A. B. C are ~~homogeneous~~ constituents parts of fluids B & C have an affinity for each other but are seperated by A which the gland or parts throws out of the road & suffers B & C to unite the Dr. supposes the part acquires a principle of combining in a different way.. A property viz. Coagulation described by Bichat exists in matter forming a live that never did exist in matter never alive.

This Coagulable principle remains longer than any other after death. Take an egg as an example. Albumen or white of egg as an example. Albumen are cooked on this principle. They are coagulated. either boiled, baked or roasted.

5th Sensibility. all the four properties of vitality formerly mentioned are found in vegetables as well as animals. They are essential to life and exist of course in vegetables. The 5th is not found in vegetables. It is impossible to prove that it does not exist. It cannot however be found. Some persons have supposed it to exist. The Dr. thinks them visionary. It is nearly wanting in the lower order of animals

By means of sensibility the mind takes cognizance of external things. Exists in the nerves leading from the brain to the part which possesses sensibility. It cannot be exercised without continuity of nerve. It is divided into general & special sensibility. General in all parts of the body - enables us to have a sense of pleasure & pain - extension &c. Special sensibility resides in certain organs - as the sight in

the optic nerve &c. It can be acted only by substances of a particular kind as the optic nerve can be acted on only by light. Light will produce no effect on the tongue. A part may loose Specific without loosing general Sensibility. Thus a man may loose the power of distinguishing light by the optic nerve without loosing general impressions. Stimuli in many cases increase the irritability & Sensibility, as, in inflamed surfaces. affections of the mind increase Sensibility and irritability of the whole body or of particular parts. as from passion &c a man is raised who scarcely noticed anything around him before. Thus two discharges take place from wounds & ulcers in consequence of particular affections of the mind. Certain affections or fear will produce an evacuation of urine. Grief produces a flow of tears &c. Inflammation will give parts Sensibility which have ordinarily very little as Ligaments by Sprains become very sensible - cartilage - tendon &c.
They acquire new properties from disease. this accounts for the increase of Sensibility.

6th Powers of the mind - 2dly or. class them all together as one distinct of the Class of properties of vitality. It is necessary however to notice some of the properties. Volition is

performed thro the medium of the nerves. Perception precedes the sensations produced in the body and belongs to the mind. Perception is the cause of various operations. The mind re- acts on the body by Volition. Volition has no division into Sensation & perception as in Sensations from without - or at least if they follow each other so rapidly that we cannot percieve the difference. It is not two distinct operations of the mind. Changes of the body occasion changes in the mind.

Munday 7th Nov.

7th & last property of Vitality. Sympathy

We see our neighbour in danger or distress pity him this is what we commonly call Sympathy in Social life. Sympathy is not confined to affections it exist the same in Jay &c. we feel the sensation taken without a like cause. We feel gratitude at an unforeseen assistance without ex[illegible]ing that assistance ourselves. The effect of sympathy differs from sympathy itself & is call'd active. The feeling itself is call'd "passive". Thus it is divi- -ded into active & passive sympathy. The action in consequence of the feeling is "Active Sympathy" Sympathy is applied to affections ~~in one part~~ arising from affections in one part communicated to another. Thus when one tooth aches the next gene- -rally sympathise & ache also. An instance of active sympathy is seen in vomiting occasioned by stone in the kidneys. An action takes place in the stomach ~~& Sympathies~~ in Social life & the living body distinct. The Social Sympathies are excited generally to produce relief whereas no relief appears to take place from sympathies in the body. 1st General distinction

of action & passive. After general distinctions. Sympathy divided into two classes 1st. takes place between part & part. 2d between a part and the whole. The 1st is subdivided by Mr Hunter into Continous contiguous & Remote. Continous takes place between portions of parts immediately connected. It takes place between parts of the same structure and parts of different structure. Thus irritants on the skin produce general effects on the skin as the sting of a bee &c by continous sympathy. Stimulants applied to the eye increase secretion in the Lachrymal Gland. & Stimulants applied to the extremity of the salivary ducts produce a discharge from the salivary glands on the same principle. Continous Sympathy exist in the different parts of the Stomach as when one part of it is touched with sulphat Cupri the whole is instantly thrown into action - at least the whole mucous membrane for the muscular fibres act on a different principles. You excite generally the whole muscle also by pricking one part of it with a pin. Continous sympathy aids the functions of life. Contiguous sympathy is confined to disease. It occurs in parts not immediately connected. Occurs more readily ~~in the generality of cases always~~ between part of the same structure. as between the serous membranes. If inflammation for instance takes place on the mucous surface of the Intestines it is more readily excited in the part of the peritonaeum immediately opposite or contiguous to the disease than any other. It does not generally run by continous sympathy along the whole Peri[illegible]

lent ~~communicates~~ the part immediately opposite Sympathises. Useful purposes are occasionly ensured by this Sympathy. In both cases the parts lie near each other. 3° Remote - or Sympathy between parts which are remote. Tickling the throat with a feather is referr'd to continous Sympathy - the impression is said to be communicated to the stomach by the mucous membrane. Sympathy is genrally called Remote when it occurs in parts of different structure. When the Head Sympathises with the stomach it is called remote. Stomach Heart and Brain particularly remarkable for their remote Sympathies. Different parts of these occasionly Sympathise the mucous coat & muscular &c. In vomiting from pregnancy for instance the muscular coat is excited to action when the food is drawn up without digestion. when it is in whole or part digested the mucous coat is excited -.

Distinctions of Remote Sympathy. The affection produced is the reverse of that by which it is produced - Heart & capillaries for example.

General Sympathy between parts & the whole. general cause and the reverse &c is called general Sympathy. It very rare if it ever takes place. If the system of the circulation - Brain & Nerves - or secretory system is ~~called general~~ affected it is called General. One is affected 1st & the others secondarily. The heart first, the Brain in consequence of the heart not performing its duties. or the Brain first and the heart with the brain. The order of the sympathies is of great importance in practice. you cure them in order of occurrence if you cant cure the original - If an affection arises in

any part from sympathy and several of the [illegible] are affected in exception of your [illegible] prescribe for the organic disease; if that wont yield then your remove the sympathetic affections in the train of their origin.. Division of the functions into animal & organic. animal & organic Sympathies - animal Sympathies - Brain - nerves &c organic Sympathy - Stomach - chylopoietic system capillary - absorbent &c.. It is often difficult to decide which part of the Brain is affected - whether the blood vessels, capillaries or nerves &c. same re for all primary affections to the nerves - others, to the blood vessels - Dr. cant decide - the subject is dark. Gen. Sympathy exists in the health and morbid state of the body. The whole System Sympathizes with the stomach generally when we take food but the animal System is principally affected. Thus the vegetal System. Lungs from air &c. Brown says wrong - the excitability is excited any where it is affected every where. This is not true as extensively as he argues. This is a general Sympathy - a Sympathy that cannot be ranked or classed - a Sympathy of a point with the whole - Hunter. The whole System is generally affected and one part puts on a particular Sympathy with the rest - we will treat of it more on the Subject of Inflammation.

Some remarks of the Vital powers generally. There is an intimate connection between all the Vital properties. Life cannot exist in inanimate matter. what are the instruments of Sympathy? Different opinions. Some say the nerves - others the Brain and cons - others again say the cellular membrane. The nerves do not all centre in the Brain, the grand Sympathetic

per example. The Nerves incite not show why the Breast Sympathises with the uterus rather than the [illegible] gland. The opinion that the arteries & cellular membrane is the instrt of sympathy is also [illegible] incorrect. There is a fact in the vegetable Kingdom that appears to favour this doctrine, viz. the worm in fruit, an apple or a pairs. If a worm is in an apple it comes to maturity or something like it much sooner than a sound one on the same tree. We cant tell what the instruments of the Phenomena of sympathy are We may refer it to a peculiar property of vitality. all the species of sympathy are not explained in the same way: Nerves are the medium in one case and the vessels in another &c. The sympathies differ and probably the media. In the next Lecture we will treat of vitality generally.

Wednesday 10th March -

Of Vitality generally. If it be asked says Dr. L. what is vitality? I answer in asking what is vegetation? that if by the question are meant anything more than what are its peculiar properties. We cant tell what is the essence of it. It belongs not to man in the present age to answer this question. all the properties mentioned are not necessary to constitute vitality. One property only will constitute it. Vital affinity will constitute it. as in an egg & a seed &c. It has been said by some who mistook construction or texture for vitality that wood as a board possesses vitality. This is not the case. If (the board) will be decomposed if exposed as to moisture & heat - now an egg will resist decomposition or putrifaction as long as its vitality exists. What ever possesses any one property of vitality

is vital. Eggs & seeds possess only vital affinity. Vitality is not one & the same thing in all cases. There is even differences in animals of the same species. In plants and animals there is a great difference. Irritability and sensibility are different parts. The sensibility of the optic nerve for example is different from that of the tongue. Some vegetables are poisonous to some animals & not to others. Nature constantly varies in productions. Bodies may possess vitality without performing any of the functions of life. Bruce regarded the functions of life as like itself - since he said life was a forced state. This excluded all morbid animals. Man will not live without air - water is required for fish &c. Some of the functions of man [illegible] a snail and many other animals will remain in a dormant state a long time. The frog in the rock -

General view of the Functions of life in the human subject

In order to understand the way in which they are brought into action. 1st. Functions of the System. divided into 1st Vital as the Heart - respiratory system, Brain &c. and 2d Natural as those which relate to the propagation of the Human species Sanguification, Ladation, gestation &c. They are performed for the benefit of the individual exclusive of the vital -. 3d. Animal as for Sensation, & motion, voice, locomotion &c. ~~2d in~~ Bichat divides them into those relating to the individual & those relating the species, as the sexual. Those regarding the individual are divided into 2 orders - & those relating to the species into 3 orders. 1st ~~Cals~~ organic & animal -. organic into vital & natural except the part relating to the sexes: organic relate to the internal economy of the system and are means of the same kind or have the same

object & are found in all organized beings - animal found only in animals - Those relating to the Species are divided into 3 orders viz: ~~male~~ those belonging exclusively to the male - those belonging to female & functions common to both. Bichat's though liable to some objections is preferable to any other that has been made. The Brain belongs to the animal System according to Bichat which consists parts belonging both to the organic & animal Systems - an instance of disease to prove it. In apoplexy the animal functions of the Brain are destroyed as the Senses &c. and the organic functions remain - as the muscular action &c.

All ideas do not arise from Sensation - some arise from consciousness or noticing what occurs within itself. Vital & natural are sub-divisions of the organic functions in reference to their importance not to their power. In disease the natural functions may be deranged without derangement of the vital functions - as disease of the Heart - This is important in Pathology. If we see the animal functions considerably deranged the vital not immediately affected, we know there is not so much danger of death as if the vital functions were impaired or sinking. Organic sub-division - Functions of assimilation operate from ~~within outwards~~ without inwards. The reverse or disassimilation operate from within outwards. animal sub-division - The 1st from without inwards Sensation &c. 2d from within outwards as volition &c. Characters of these various functions. There are two sets of organs to perform animal functions - these organs are divided by the medial

line. Thus we have two eyes - two ears - two sides of the tongue &c. In health the parts divided by the medial line perform a harmony of action. The muscles of the voluntary motion however do not always harmonize in action. They have however at all times the same power or a harmony of power. Form & structure of the two parts of the animal organs are always the same in the perfect body. Thus appear two animals joined together with a sympathy of form and harmony of action, at least of power. The organs of sense have all harmony of action except the sense of touch. 2? Organic viscera - In these organs the reason of the animal is true. There is one organ only generally for the organic functions. Thus these two animals have but one stomach. one heart &c. There are however some exceptions to this - as in the Lungs & Kidnies each of which are double. Double when they are peculiarly necessary for life - Even then they are not perfectly alike. Kidnies different 2 lobes on one side of the lungs & three on the other. It is not necessary they should act alike - one part diminishes as the other increases.

3? The functions of the animal system are not mutually dependent. One may be exercised without the other. The organic functions are proportionate in health - Thus food in the stomach acts on the alimentary canal, liver pancreas. Lacteals, absorbents, kidnies, & vessels all throughout the whole organic system, in a circle or chain of connexions as it were. Thus don't happen necessarily in the animal functions

The organic functions are performed for the benefit of the whole. The duration of it is the duration of life. Some of these must be constant as respiration, capillaries, absorbents &c. Some are performed at intervals as stomach, lungs, are necessary. Character of Organic functions - When is a mutual dependance & continuance of action. The animal the reverse - necessity has intermissions of action - organic acts constantly.

Animal functions have necessity two modes as action & rest. The animal system only sleeps - the organic from sympathy. The organs of sense for example acted on for a long time become incapable of sensation &c. Long continuance of internal functions produce the same effect. Sleep is universal when the senses and voluntary muscles are at rest. Ordinary sleep is different as when sensability only is at rest we are said to sleep. The eye is not entirely without sensibility in ordinary sleep. In perfect sleep the memory imagination &c are at rest. By a disproportionate activity of these powers we account for dreams.

Volition is suspended during ordinary sleep according to Dugald Stewart professor at Edinburg. volition. Volition is not essentially suspended in sleep according to Dr. J. often suspended in many other instances - hence arises the use of alarm-clocks calling the powers of volition into exercise. In Somnambulism volition is exercised. one faculty may sleep alone - many of them together necessary in ordinary sleep.

Volitions are sometimes formed but not put in force as in dreams - we determine to eat but can never accomplish it & the imagination always forms excuses - as when we stretch out the hand to take food it vanishes - or some fairy

conveys it and only away. (By volition we may regulate the succession of our ideas says Dr. Stewart as well as the muscular action. When volition is suspended the power of regulating the ideas is suspended. When a man dont command ideas, we say he dreams. The Dr recommended us to read the "Philosophy of the human mind" by Dugald Stewart.

Thursday 11th November.

Clinical Lecture: Connelly. The subject of the last lecture died since that time. The Dr observed that he was not anxious to open the body because he had not known enough of the patients previous history to render the dissection interesting. The body however was examined by some pupils for other purposes.
Appearances on dissection. Water in the brain under the Tunica Arachnoides. Thorax. Lungs on the right side sound. Bronchial vessels were not examined. Left side. The lung adjacent to its upper part - an abscess of considerable size containing pus was there found. The lungs also adhered to the Pleura on that side. Heart. Slight ossification of the valves of the aorta at their apices. The Dr remarked that in chronic affections of the lungs as Phthisis the lungs are always diseased at their upper part. If one part only is affected it is the upper part of both parts, that is one of them. This ought to be of practical importance as topical applications over that part near the shoulder in front.

The next case spoken of was Gardner. This is also a case of Phthisis Pulmonalis. He is of the age at which it usually appears viz between 18 & 40. He is 27 years of age. His countenance and general

form one of the kind most common to Phthisis. Pain skin thin habit- intelligent eye &c. The disease in him also is probably hereditary as he says his mother died with that complaint. The disease has been existing in his case 5 months. Though it probably originated earlier. Last Spring he was salivated for Syphilis. The Syphilis may in this case have set the disease into action or his may have been debilitated by a profuse salivation. He has also the general Symptoms as Pain in chest, difficulty of breathing, cough, purulent expectoration & hectic fever. The Paroxysms of hectic are Lavery, not very distinct. Pulse quick & preternatural heat of skin generally. Pulse some part of the time has been clean thousand. It has been as slow as 72 at times, but is generally 90 in a minute. The natural functions were tolerably good at first- as appetite &c. His mind was clear. He has the Symptom common to Phthisis Scrophulous Phthisis tho not constantly found viz. Leanness.

Prescriptions. 1st Sulphat cupri as given in Connolly's case, as an expectorant. It appeared to answer a good purpose at first. But finding it fail to produce any benefit was omitted. Diluted Sulph acid was given to relieve the sweating. Blisters were applied to the breast & relieved the pain. But, the strength was perhaps diminished by the irritation of the applications. He had general pains sometime before the appearance of the disease, particularly in the legs. These are common precursors to disease of the lungs & the Dr has observed that the disease in this case is always more rapid in its course. This patient is exceedingly calm this is also common to the complaint- an indifference or unwillingness to believe themselves affected with consumption is usual in this complaint. Prognosis is decidedly

ly Lead in this case. The Dr has however ordered Digitalis and narcotics to relieve his cough. His pulse are now 72 but uncertain whether the slowness is produced by the Digitalis. Copious expectoration always relieves the inflammation. This is probably partly the cause & partly the effect. when inflammation abates the pus is forced out along the bronchial vessels more easily. The Dr. always finds that when the expectoration is copious the pain & soreness are relieved & vice versa.

Benjn. Cunningham. whom you saw last week died the next day. I had seen him but once. He called this disease the "Lake fever". Said he was affected with Dysentery last summer at Sackets Harbor from which he partly recovered & relapsed - was afterwards wholly much weakened, attacked with fever - Recovered - relapsed & was finally discharged. He then travelled to Boston where he arrived nearly worn out and the only hope of cure the Dr had left was his having at last found a resting place. He had a diarrhoea when we saw him, was much emaciated - tongue & mouth dry - want of expression, muscles of the face too feeble to express any forcible expression - no appetite - pulse feeble & rapid. Abdomen tumid, tense & tender. The Dysentary was probably produced in this case by Miasma. Fever afterwards came on or his Dysentary became worse with fever. The Liver & other viscera of the abdomen were probably diseased, & the system exhausted in consequence of the derangement of the Chylopoietic viscera.

Indication in this almost hopeless case - to remove deleterious - noxious humours from the intestines - for as to the organs connected with the Primæ viæ no acid fluids are always poured in to the intestines. for this purpose I gave Liquor Rhei combined with Opium

the opium was added to prevent the Rhei running off by the natural peristaltic motion before it had time to affect the coats of the intestines.
After this light tonics as Decoct. Cinchon. & Lime & Capsic are given, in order to prepare the way for more substantial tonics. He died however. I was not anxious to examine the body for the same reason as in Connelly's case. It was examined for other purposes. Water was found in the head. Abdomen was not examined. If it had been, no doubt the viscera as Liver &c would have been found diseased — & water in abdomen — would have been found.

The next case is a woman belonging to the Hospital named Billings who was attacked yesterday with head ache, quick pulse & heat of skin - dry tongue - general pains - particular pain & soreness in throat. This complaint in common language we call a cold. Probably was produced in present instance by change of temperature. She has taken cold. Stiffness about the neck being specific characters to distinguish it from Rheumatism — or other inflammatory fever. This is probably the commencement of an Rheumatic or other inflammatory fever.
I prescribed 1 gr. Tart. Antim: Submur. dry. & Calomel of each 8. or 10. grs & Opium 1. gr. This medicine generally produces vomiting though not at first - it produces purging. I have found generally found this prescription check a disease of this kind in its commencement.
Mild Pneumonia. Sufficient generally to prescribe mild remedies as Tart. ant. opii & diaphoretics when the symptoms are serious more violent remedies are necessary as will be mentioned when we come to speak of that disease.

Friday a.m. June 12th 1818

Of the Organic System there is some part or other always in action. the Animal System on the contrary sleeps. The period of wakefulness is varied by climate. Habit also influences sleep. Every unusual exercise of the Organic System defers sleep. The Proximate cause of sleep is an idle question. Sleep is a modification of the Animal System the organic has nothing to do with it. Different periods of sleep necessary for different persons depends on circumstances. Infant requires most Child next & manhood still less in extreme old age a person is always dozing but never sleeps a sleep. In manhood not less than 6 nor more than 8 hours sleep in the 24 are necessary It depends in a great measure on the Constitution. The natural life of the animal system is shorter than that of the Organic System which is performed as in infancy in adult age - mental powers are the other powers do not arrive at maturity until one third period of life is past & sooner fails the the organic System. Effects of habit on both Systems. Habit has a considerable effect on the animal, but very little on the organic System - Influence of habit on sensations - may lessen them or may diminish them. Pleasure and pain are absolute & relative. as the pleasure of eating when one are hungry and the painful sensations arising from wounds are both absolute. There are positive sensations that are not subject to this law, they are otherwise relative & are diminished by habit - as eating to excess, or a ring of a bell for a time for ever after the sensations are less painful or pleasurable

a bandage finally the sadden ceases to excite either pleasure or pain by habit - or are delusive. The absolute are not affected by habit. Repetition increases the decay or the contrary in opposition to the sensations. Organic life is not affected by habit. There are exceptions however in this case the animal function will be always found to mingle with the organic - as in cases of pain - there or in these instances the organic life is affected by habit.

From habit the animal function of waiting processes for instance go to sleep at a certain hour & the organic performs the nutrition, secretion, circulation, nutrition absorption &c are not affected by habit. A question here arises by which of these vital powers are we to ascribe these two kinds of life eg. animal & organic? Answ. The organic system possesses motility & irritability as in the stomach heart circulating system, absorbents, exhalents &. It also possesses the property of nutrition as in the chylopoietic viscera. Chyle has already vitality as always the same in different animals - but then food can what they may. If this is true it cant be accounted for by a mechanical principle as some have attempted - for there is no mechanism that will make the same chyle out of beef and cabbage - nor can it accounted for on chemical principles. Sulph. acid for example poured on different substances forms different compounds. The elimination appears to be that the food is dispatched first by a chemical process (gastric juice) - after being deposited in stomach receives it - or gives it up of vitality. Vital operations are carried on in the blood vessels & minute vessels. We will call them small vessels

tho small to contain red globules) the secretory vessels. The secretory vessels in changing the fluids of the body in different parts into bone, fluids or vapours - make the different fluids exercise new vital affinities. This peculiar vital affinity is exercised by the fluids & given to the secretory vessels - or in other words given by the containing & exercised by the contained. The instrument of this change an irritation. The organic System has sympathy also. It is exercised between different parts of this System, and between parts of this and the animal System as Brain with Stomach &c.

The Animal System also possesses mobility (that is including the voluntary muscles in this System) irritability and sympathy. It has no principle of vivification nor vital affinity. and to preclude to the animal System it has what we called under the general name of mental powers not found in the organic System. They have their mobility-irritability & sympathy in common. Peculiar to the animal ~~is principle of vivification vital affinity~~, i.e. mobility and the mental powers — and peculiar to the organic System are the principle of vivification & the vital affinity. Query is from that living bodies possess vitality independent of the external agents. Conclusion. The Human System with the animal and Elementary vessels. Some external bodies act on us, & are there produce healthy actions? All irritable parts are equally irritable. All external bodies are able to produce some effect on one part or other of the human beings. A piece of iron for instance laid on the skin produces no effect but may be made to produce it by causing it to [illegible] foreign substances produces

an effect in the stomach - and those effects are of two kinds. 1st. Common - such as any foreign substance would produce - an effect like a stupifier the first a mere sensation of its presence & efforts to rid itself of it - 2d Specific - as Digestion - & the specific effects are produced during or other powers of the system as vomits - evacuations &c.

as respects the 2d question - viz whether the fluid at present in use, acts by action it is hard necessary to answer in the negative. The effects of foreign bodies & their manner of action has been ascertained in different ways by different physicians some supposed they acted altogether on the fluids - some on the solids & others on the vital powers -

Had an ancient physician taken the fluid & made those introduced into the system & procured a number of similar products he would have said these products were produced by the fluid first inserted and so far would have been correct but when he went further & said that these effects all together or the greater part of them were produced by the fluid he would be wrong. Foreign matter does not act directly on the blood. Their effects are produced through the agency of the vital solids. If the remedies operated directly on the fluids as the humoral pathologists contended the natural fluids should be changed as much as those that have undergone it, & the system by the same medicines which could not happen. Boerhaave revived humoral pathology and taught that fluids of the body underwent 3 changes viz an acid, alkaline & putrescent & taught that foreign substances acted on these media - as in the small pox -

Thursday November 15th

Lecture 28th on the nature & use of the fluids of the animal body and some of the accidental morbid influences of our diet in the stomach. Experiments on the gastric juices that no such principle exists in it 2d Alkali in it. This is the product of fermentation from which [illegible] the vol. alkali can arise, save the decomposition of animal substances in us. Observations — Medicines do not contain the principle of the acidity of any such principle in the juices of the body. The [illegible] things it is decomposed in the stomach. The blood the [illegible] says in some cases appears to approach a state of fermentation — but never goes to the vol. alkali. The cause of this state of the blood is that the vital principle has diminished so that the chemical affinities have operated 3d Inflammation. This state of the fluids may be manifested by the [illegible] out of the blood in what disease as inflammation. This you all know is the coagulable lymph one of the three principal constituents of the blood. When blood is drawn it coagulates so soon generally as it is cold in it the 3rd Alkali. In this case it coagulates sooner and the more volatile from their great specific gravity sink to the bottom — & have the coagulable lymph without any red colour floating in the serum Boerhaave says the blood was undergoing acrimonious by foreign bodies. acrimonious as regards the living body. Thus any of chemists say that it is acrid produces acrimonious in the [illegible] & lips. Animal [illegible] with the system were exposed to the [illegible] by animal [illegible]. The blood is

always the same says Dr. Dick in health. In disease its properties the Dr thinks are different. Foreign substances says Dr. may be missed in the blood - Proof appearance in milk - effect of certain medicines &c. Beale thought the red globules were divisible each into 6 distinct globules, each of these into 6 others. This the Drs says is fancy. The reason why the red globules do not in health enter the small vessels is not owing to the want of size but to the refusal of the vessels to admit them. In certain diseases they are admitted as a matter of the eye stimulating the small vessels to do this. Hippocrates gives them a disposition to admit the globules but does not alter the size of the vessel itself. Foreign substances in the blood to a certain may produce - and habitual indigestion for example may produce material changes in the blood itself. Milk and flesh of some animals are influenced by diet as Cows & fish. - In small Pox the Drs think the virulent fluid is absorbed into the blood & produces an effect on the blood. It exists in only by moisture & is not communicated or otherwise can be said to be able to produce the disease by inoculating with the blood while the fluid was in the [illegible] which [illegible] was in vain. If the foreign matter was combined with the blood they would not be circulated in the excretions. Morbid persons not in the same way.

Doct. Wright speaks of a disease which he calls "Enemea" or a want of blood, or rather a want of red globules. This disease is evidenced by a paleness externally before death & discovered to exist at the Death. There is no material change of functions in these cases except that the Lobes. Agency of the Lobes on the blood - Some suppose a chemical change produced in the blood by Respiration. But if anything is given out from or received by the blood in the lungs it must be through the agency of the living Lobes as instruments. As the blood passes thro the minute vessels in the Lungs. They produce no

- cording to the Dr some change in the combination of the blood. Thinks Ellis's opinion that Carbon & nothing else is discharged from the blood is most correct. This Carbon can discover at any time by treating the urine with lime water. Some have supposed the simple fibres of the body are changed mechanically by the strength or the body rendering it more lose or more tense. To this doctrine there are 2 objections. 1st. we don't know what constitutes simple fibre. & 2nd. The strength does not depend on the mechanical strength of the muscle but is owing to vital energy. The more strength in the muscle means not account for the vital action. For instance a man will take a 56 & hold it upon his little finger - now the weight must be supported by the muscles that finger only must support. If it were otherwise dead muscles would be as strong as living ones. The authors of this doctrine assume that the strength consists in the small muscles and yields. But if the case is so it must be vital energy & not the mechanism of the large muscles why not this to account for the action of the smaller ones? Foreign bodies act on the vital principle producing sensibility and motion they act on the irritability & sensibility. The operation of digestion is an exception to this rule - here the power of vivification is exercised. Where are we exposed to the action of foreign bodies? Answer Skin & mucous membrane - as in mouth, nose, ears. alimentary canal &c. except when they are absorbed into the circulation then they act on the vessels themselves & fluids containing in them. So all external agents tend to produce one effect is the mode of operation of all external agents one and the same? answer no. Air acting on the skin and in the lungs promotes health - but in proper quantities also promotes health - many morbid poisons can reproduce disease on the skin as mineral acids &c. In the lungs also other fluids than the atmospheric air produce disease - In the stomach poisons &c.

But these evils are not confined to the organic System, they act also on the animal System. The 2d. part of the question viz. whether the mode of the operation of all external agents is one and the same is not so easily answered. They may operate in the same way, but differ in quantity and degree. This question has been answered in the affirmative. The Dr. contends for the negative. Stimulus produces action in the living System on the irritability - not the same as sensation. Both are confined to living beings. One only is found in animals, viz. sensation. the other in both vegetables and animals. vide no 2 in continuation.

List of books recommended to the Students as worthy particular notice, by Dr. Jackson.

Physiology. Hallers first lines. Fordice. Bichat on life & Death & Bichat on the membranes. Ellis, Cyclopedia in elegant latin. Ellis. Bostock on respiration. On the theory and practice. Cullen works generally. Celsus. Leydenham. Aretaeus. Commentaries. Hunter on the blood. Rush's works contain a great deal of useful matter but the Dr. not recommend many of his theories. Morgani on the causes and seats of diseases; this last work is invaluable. Bailys morbid anatomy. Fordice. Wilson. Jacksons outlines &c. Cuvier on Fever. Bancroft a late writer on yellow fever, and the most useful work ever published on that subject. Miscellaneous subjects works. Eliot on diseases of Illinois. Hilliary. Holmes medical facts and clinical experiments. Fowler on Rheumatism arsenic and tobacco. Perrera Medical history. Woodbridge's works. Hagerstown reports. Barnes on diseases of the lungs. Starks works, valuable. Corvisart on diseases of the heart. M'Lean on Hydrothorax. Insanity. Arnold. Cruchton. Rush. Pinell. Pemberton on Insanity. Hunter on venereal. Adams on morbid poisons. Journal Periodical works &c.

vide no 2.

Ordinary actions from Stimuli exhaust the irritability and Sensibility. Extraordinary ones on the contrary increase their properties, as indicated in conception. Laudanum irritates 46, 66. In these cases Sens. & Irrt. are increased but are reduced ult evident from habit. Heart cease to show that disposition to inflammation after they become accustomed to the stimulus of the milk & return the same. All external bodies do not act in the same way. Friction on the skin for instance increases the action of the vessels which carry with the cause, but a thorn in the flesh acts different. It excites a train of actions all tending to the removal of the thorn as pus or ect. Food in the stomach also excites a train of actions different in kind. Do Stimulants differ in mode or only in degree? The effects of ordinary stimulants depend on the parts to which they are applied not to the difference of the stimuli. Morbid poisons excite a train of actions which produce a matter similar to the cause. This does not depend on the strength of the matter - or we would be enabled so to dilute it as to produce measles - or chicken pock. If the actions of Syphilitic matter and that of small pox differ only in degree dilution or other circumstances would so affect it as to put it beyond our control and thus produce perhaps Syphilis when we wished to produce small pox. But this is not the case. Variolous matter produces its kind as certainly as insects do. The Stimulants are of different kinds, each kind producing different actions. They are not the same. Some act on sensation - others act on the irritability producing motion - and all these by means of different kinds of action, as Sensation or feeling, Sight, hearing, taste &c. Particular stimulants for instance will increase irritation of the weak of the bowels. Others

as "Ergot" or the "horned Rye" excite the actions of the uterus producing these effects in a few minutes after being taken into the stomach. Stimulants differ in degree, in kind, & one part of the body is susceptible of particular stimulation & the other parts. The Dr. then wishes to make two remarks. 1st is on the effects of external agents. If they (External Stimuli increase the vital properties may they not diminish them? It is possible, but it is not sufficient to prove a possibility. Does any substance lessen sensibility without producing those effects by which it is known - or do they lessen it directly?

Opium lessens Sen.ty & Irr.y of the body directly according to Dr. Jackson - Some have said that it produces this diminishes by increasing the excitement & then exhausts irritability. This the Dr. denies. If it does this it should first purge upon it constipates in diarrhea. The stimulant effects of opium continue six hours according to some, whereas its sedative effects is often produced within one hour. Dr Crump who wrote particularly on the Stimulant power of opium says the pulse was accelerated 5 strokes in the minute for one hour. It mitigates pain says Dr Jackson in ten minutes. Exercise increases the action of the system but will not relieve pain. Let a patient with Tooth ache or diarrhea walk a mile & the pain will be much more increased than if he had taken Opium yet the pain or diarrhea will not be at all relieved. Others have tried to explain its action by saying the disease was owing to debility & the opium raised the system up to par & thus relieved the disease. Take an instance. Cough. The irritability of the part is diminished & the causes to cough But this happens equally in strong & feeble patient. In Catarrh or inflammation of the Lungs - cough may be stopped by opium in a plethoric strong man. Different doses of opium are necessary for different persons but this does not depend on strength. The Dr. mentioned a case of a man much more feeble than himself on whom opium does not produce

near such violent effects. The Dr does not deny those narcotics the power of stimulating. But he thinks they directly diminish the irritability. (Query?) The diminution of irritability is not owing to their stimulating power says the Dr. It may diminish irritability directly without ceasing to be a stimulus — (above my comprehension.) Opium increases the circulation. It is easier however says the Dr. to prove that this is the consequence of the diminution of the irritability than that the diminution of the irr: is the consequence of the increased action. (Query?). For example. The secreting vessels are diminished & the heart is excited into action to overcome the difficulty. Dr J. thinks narcotics produce both effect viz. diminution of irr: & increased action. The 2d. Remark the Dr had to make was the mode in which certain common actions are produced. Such as the developement of the body & those relating to the restoration of the body or rather any part of it when diminished or destroyed by accident. The parts are not developed regularly. thus we see in the foetus the head is larger in proportion to the body. the upper extremities larger than the lower &c. Restoration. in all these cases actions are performed. in developement new actions are performed. & in restoration old ones are renewed or revived. To get over this difficulty. ~~the theorists have~~ of these different actions on the theory of the difference ~~of the actions of~~ actions and in degree They have resorted to certain terms to explain it. as for example no less a person as than Mr Hunter accounts for developement by what he calls the "stimulus of ~~necessity~~ perfection" & in the restoration precisely the "stimulus of necessity."

Are they to be attributed to any stimulants? Blood is necessary to the actions of the capillary vessels. But, does not determine what the actions shall be. One must refer it to something in the part itself. Blood is common to all parts. why are different effects produced? They cant be attributed to the stimulus of necessity &c. If he were to descend to a pun he would say it was the "stimulus of necessity that could compel any man to resort to such an explanation."

quantity &c take place by certain laws prescribed by their great Creator. This is all we know of the matter. The Dr contends it is important to know the bounds of our knowledge. Suppose for example this Peninsula was inhabited by a set of Liliputians who knew nothing of the boundaries of their territory - one of them travels out through Washington St. over the neck returning tells the rest that they are surrounded by land of certain descriptions - But another says he has been in every other directions & was stopp'd by something in which a solid body sunk - something that would not bear his weight - now the Liliput that determined the boundaries added more to the common stocks of information than he that discovered that there was land in the one direction which he travelled. This the Dr. intended to close Physiology but wished to speak a few words on one particular point. viz. the connexion between the small & large vessels. Harvey when he discovered the circulation thought he could explain everything on that. The capillaries & secretory vessels are however not dependant on the large vessels for anything more than their supplies. The secretory vessels are the real labourers of the organic system. At least of all that part of it that depends on vessels. The large vessels are mere conveyors to the small ones. If we wish to increase the quantity of Blood in any part I mean in small vessels we do not apply to the heart which is the fountain head but we use friction to the small vessels themselves: Something true in the Stomach substances act on the small vessels of the mucous membrane of the stomach Quicksilver increases the secretions and acts on the small vessels, but produces no effect in its passage through the large vessels. Perhaps increased action in the large

vessels may arise from sympathy.

End of Physiology.

Tuesday Nov 16th

Dr Jackson did not lecture to day but opened the body of Gardner who died with Phthisis, in presence of the class. Before opening the body he observed that the hollow sound produced by striking with the fingers on the chest except at the upper point near the Clavicles, convinced him there was no adhesion of the Lungs to the Pleura except at these parts. which was found to be the case on exposing the lungs. a large abscess was found in the upper part of the left lobe of the Lungs near the Sternum & the other parts of the same half much diseased. presenting small tubercles & different degrees of inflammation decreasing as you passed downwards. some places throwing out a coagulable lymph on the surface & others shewing slight degree of inflammation. The abscess was bounded by the adhesion inflammation & the intermediate parts absorbed except here & there small threads or perhaps the remains of small vessels running across it. In the left side was found a quantity of Serum tinged with pus & blood apparently passed out from the pleura of that side which was found much inflamed. The upper part of the right lobe adhered by short filaments to the mediastinum & Pleura & was much diseased being filled with Tubercles in different degrees of suppuration. The disease in this case also appeared as we descended [redacted] no large abscess was formed here but the inflammation was much advanced. The small glands seated near the mediastinum called were found consumably diseased. The heart looked tolerably well externally & of a

proportion. A quantity of yellow serum say one gill was found in the Pericardium but the Dr observed that this was not more than is commonly found. Corvisart said it was not remarkable unless there was more than 1½ gills. The Dr thinks he made the quantity too great.

Wednesday Nov 17th

Pathology. or the doctrine of the seats & causes of disease. The Dr proposes considering 1st. in what way are systems are liable to disease. It is difficult to give a definition of disease in a few words. The general one is - the "absence of health" and health is defined "the performance of all the functions of the body without disease". There is no precise standard of health - hence it is difficult to determine exactly when there is a departure from it. The precise limits of the aberrations from health are not defined. Any considerable departure of the functions from health is called disease. This definition is various applied in practice. We would call a slight catarrh in a boy or girl disease - when we should not call it so in a soldier who applied for a discharge that he was unable to perform duty. Disease consists in a change of the body or mind from its natural state in composition structure, properties or functions. 1st Composition Is it liable to variation ~~in this~~ Structure Is it liable to variation in form, properties, situation &c. Properties vary sometimes in excess &c. Functions. Defect or lesion in performance - deficiency - rapid or slow - or change in functions & if we can find change in composition we must inquire whether it is

primary or arises from some derangement of the func-
tions. 1st of Composition - This is divided
into Solids & Fluids - subdivided into various kinds.
Do Solids and fluids vary in relative proportion?
Answer yes. Some are more succulent than
others - fluids preponderate more in Children
than in old age. Variations occur in disease. It
is impossible to account for the variations in health & not
alone disease. These variations are not discernable
in the vital functions. Others do vary - as the fat-
That is not an original change. but, is referable to the
action of the small vessels. Changes are any rare in
other Solids. Fluids vary - they are too great or too small
in quantity. Blood varies in quantity constituting disease
Undue quantity constitutes Plethora. Plethora is refer-
-able generally to the action of the Solids not to an
increase of the quantity of Blood, as when it is indica-
-ted suddenly in the pulse. In this case there is not
time for an increase of blood. This case a change
of distribution, or Plethora as regards the large ar-
-teries & a diminution in the capillaries. or "Plethor-
-a ad Spatium" if you please. Plethora in all cases
is owing to some change of the Solids. Take the case
of accustomed evacuation, as menses. This is owing
not to a stoppage but to the action of the small vessels
& occurs occasionly only viz. the plethora appears to act
at particular times and as at the usual period of
the discharge. Explination - The vessels
making the evacuations contract from irritation
all the small vessels Lymphatics and also contract
the result is appearance of plethora or Secondary
plethora from change in disposition of the
fluids. Plethora is considered as a cause of

disease- hence the apphorism of Hippocrates has been much insisted on. viz. that perfect health was dangerous. This apphorism not correct says Dr J. 1st division of Plethora- or "Plethora ad vasa" in this case the vessels are said to contain more blood than their capacity readily allowes. The 2d division or "Plethora ad vires" the vessels contain more than can well put in motion as regards the strength of the vessels. The 1st division is absolute, the 2d Relative. In the 1st case the vessels are healthy but crowded. Hodier says the vessels are capable of becoming larger than we ever find them. The capacity of the vessels is not precisely limited by any Physiologist. They become larger after death owing to the action of their elastic coat. The muscular coat limits the action at particular times hence they may be in a state of Plethora at one time and not at another. The 2d Species "ad vires" supposed to arise from weakness of the vessels. Supposing this true this practical inference is drawn; viz. that it is more proper to increase the action of the vessels than lessen the fluids. If possible- but if it cannot be done, we must lessen the quantity of the fluids to ease the vessels. Thus appearances do arise without an actual increase of blood; but, we cant tell how they do arise. Probably the action of the solids varying the distribution of the blood. It never takes place as a primary disease but is a secondary effect. A deficiency of blood is the cause of many morbid Phenomena. A deficiency of Stimulus cant be admitted as the cause. Accustoms an effort of the arteries to contract on their contents. The arteries

are diminished in size but are always full. a case is related by Dr. Warren - when the artery in the bend of the arm was wounded and the patient had nearly bled to death. when he cut down on the humeral artery to tie it it was found so small as to be taken for a nerve. The loss of blood increases the rapidity of action in the artery.
There is an exception - The Dr thinks the muscular coat is sometimes disposed to contract more than its contents will admit. Resembling the action of a full bladder - . On Friday next the Dr proposes to try an experiment on a Dog with a view of finding whether the artery contracts on the blood as it is diminished. What will be the effect of the loss of Blood? It certainly occasions weakness. This weakness is sometimes permanent as when the vessels ~~are~~ contracted up full and are performed with life vigour - the secretions are diminished in this case, the stomach impaired. The Animal System & Brain the muscles are much impaired - their power diminished as is seen in the muscles of voluntary motion as inability to walk &c. This is shewn in dislocation when you bleed ad deliquium & the muscles which before acted so violently as to prevent reduction now cease to oppose any resistance - 1st effect of loss of Blood, the pulse is lessened in frequency - but in the permanent effects the pulse is more frequent and life full in health. The capillaries are interrupted hence paleness - but, this paleness is not owing to any deficiency in the quantity of the blood - It is referred to a particular law - viz. a Sympathy between the capillaries and Large vessels. The Large vessels being obliged to con-

tract the capillaries contract also to give the large part of their blood. Syncope is produced by the large vessels suddenly contracting before the smaller ones have time to contract and thus assist the large ones. The natural functions are impaired from a diminution of the fluids & the vital functions are affected. The animal system will be affected directly and by Sympathy. The animal System is founded on the Organic System.

Thursday Nov 18th

Dr. S. gave us a clinical Lecture to day on a species of Hysteria nothing new. Recommended exercise as a cure.

Friday Nov 19th

Will a deficiency of fluids arise from other causes than loss of blood from disease? Answer, yes. The ultimate effects are the same; but, the immediate differ. This loss is occasioned 1st by withholding the supply; and a stoppage of digestion. The secretions going on in this case will diminish the quantity. 2d by an excess in expenditure of secretions. There is another case of deficiency as regards the blood vessels tho' not as regards the whole body; viz, Dropsy. The strength of the System is economised by the exertions of the blood vessels to adapt themselves to the volume of blood.

As respects quality of the fluids at different points of the body do they change? The solids are liable to change only as respects their structure. Thus, cartilages become bone; but, this comes better under the head of Structure. What is the change

of the simple solids as respects looseness or tenseness? depends on vital properties as was explained before. Are the fluids susceptable of change produced by disease? We will consider 1st The Chyle. When the food is good and the stomach healthy this substance is one and the same in all cases. but if the stomach be diseased its contents are altered. Digestion does not go on fermentation takes place; but if chyle is formed it is good chyle. The Blood is the same in all cases of disease of the stomach and other Chylopoietic viscera. Diseased fluids &c may however be mixed with the Chyle. This never has been proved except in rabbits &c. If it does take place it does not alter the composition. 1st Digestion may be good but stomach not act on it. 2d The matter may be bad and stomach good & 3ds. Some substances may be mixed with the food and be absorbed with the fluids but is not combined with them - it is foreign matter. Chyle is not susceptable of change of change in composition

In the second place, we will consider whether the Blood is susceptable of change so as to produce disease or capable of change in composition. We will divide the agents affecting the blood into external & internal. 1st External causes affecting composition of the blood. Blood is a homogeneous mass and may be changed by foreign matters so far as regards ~~foreign matter~~ composition; but they do not change the constituents of the blood. Is not foreign matter thrown out by the excretions without uniting with the blood? probably. but frequently produce alterations in the blood before being thrown out. It is probable that all the parts absorbed are thrown out without uniting with the blood. There is not sufficient evidence that the blood

is attended by foreign matters.— 2d. Internal changes are supposed to happen either spontaneously or from a ferment. The former is supposed to happen in the case of morbid poisons. The cattle in diseases called putrid. Do the different parts of the blood ever differ in their relative proportions? This has not been sufficiently attended to. It is probable the red globules are frequently diminished as when blood is drawn from the large vessels the capillaries probably send them the liquor which does not contain red globules, and thus the mass in the large vessels may have too small a proportion of red globules.

Of fluids separated from the blood—are they liable to change? They are the joint product of the fluids and their vessels. If the proportion of red globules ever change it is highly probable that the secretions also change. The secretions are found very perfect in pale & weak persons. The vessels being the secretions must also be changed. In putrid diseases there is a change in the secretions and this change is most noticed in these cases. As about the mouth they are dark coloured. The urine is also dark & offensive. The faecal portions of the food and secreted portion of the fluids in the intestinal canal are also fetid & dark. How does this change happen? The reason is that the secreted fluids partake of the vital properties in a healthy state & will retain their vital properties a considerable time after secretion. But if the vital functions are lessened as happens in this disease the secretions sooner loose the vital properties &

yeild to chemical laws. Something like this is also true of the blood in the same cases. The vitality is more feeble than in health. hence sooner runs into putrifaction after death. So also as to the solids. they undergo putrifactive process sooner than in cases where the vital properties are less destroyed.

Is the System liable to disease as respects structure? Structure is the product of the functions. Then diseases are not strictly primary as they depend on the functions, unless the are mechanical. This is important in practice. Thus slight inflammation may take place in 20 different cases & 19 out of the 20 be of no importance from their situation, but, the 20th may be on the transparent cornea & the opacity which is the consequence of the inflammation may destroy the sight.

Or slight inflammation might take place in the heart without producing much permanent injury but if they vessels were affected life would be destroyed. How far the system is susceptable of primary disease in its properties will be considered in the next Lecture.

Saturday Nov. 20th

Is our system liable to disease primirally in its properties? Probably. The property is given by the functions, but not continued by them. The properties are lost if the functions cease; & vice versa. If the properties cease the life would be lost. on the other hand the functions may cease for a short time without life being necessarily destroyed, as happens in persons recovered from drowning.

In such it may be the properties diseased? Answer

in Quantity and Quality. In quantity from excess or deficiency and in quality, in the kind. Irritability is not always increased by action. Perhaps all the vital properties are susceptable of disease. Irritability in excess & mobility deficient happens in hysteria &c In inflammation there is an increase of sensibility and irritability. - 2d. Quality or kind. The irritability is affected in some cases by certain stimuli that will not affect them in others. This also takes place in disease. Is the system liable to disease in respect to its functions? & 1st is it liable to difficulty or labour in their performance. Certain functions depend on external agents of course are various. There may be primary as an animal placed in Carbonic acid gas has a change of composition of the blood. food of a bad quality. this is a primary affection of the functions.

Evidence of disease is given by a deviation of the functions; the properties however may be the cause. It is not so important to know which. Provided certain symptoms arise & experience points out the remedy it does not matter which it was produced by. Thus a spasmodic affection is accounted for by different persons in different ways. one says the functions are the cause - another the properties &c. but they all agree about the remedy - Opium. Is it liable to difficulty or labour? certainly, in many cases. as evacuation of faces - digestion in some cases. May be performed perfectly but with labour; also imperfectly and with labour. The pre

sense limits cannot be ascertained. The Secretions may be deficient in quantity or quality - as the Secretion of the mucous membranes. The functions are also liable to disease in respect to time - as rapidity of peristaltic motion - Slow or fast causing disease. They are altered as to their kind as the Skin sometimes secretes urine - mucous membrane pus instead of mucous - &c. The function may fail altogether thus, food may remain in the stomach without any digestion. Then certain muscles may also fail altogether to perform their duty as is the case in paralysis produced by Lead and ardent Spirit-but, Dr I. doubts whether these are primary: Lastly certain diseases consist in the performance of functions altogether new. Thus the Pock vesicles & measles &c are entire new functions - abscess is also an instance. Some of these new functions continue for ever if no remedy be applied, as Syphilis - In other cases they are limited as Small pox, measles, cow pock &c.
All that have been described are not primary. Connexion of functions important in diseases. as Stomach, liver, pancreas, absorbents bloodvessels &c are connected in a chain as it were. There is another connexion from sympathy. Here ends the history of liability to disease. We now come to treat of the causes of disease generally. Divided into 1st External or Remote causes. These causes whether within or without the body are called External or Remote. Passions of the mind are also sometimes external or remote causes. 2d Internal or proximate

-inate. The changes first produced are not called disease, but the proximate cause. The symptoms that arise are called the disease and admit of demonstration - the changes, or proximate cause do not admit of demonstration. All disease have not distinct proximate causes. Many consist in a succession of changes or operations - or succession of proximate causes for the different stages or symptoms of the disease. Remote or External cause - various. The same cause will produce disease at one time and not at another. The difference exists in the body itself; disposed in one case and not in the other.

This cause is called the predisposing cause and that immediately producing the disease, is called the immediate or exciting cause. Some have mistaken the predisposition for the predisposing cause. The predisposition exists in the body - the predisposing cause is external. Predisposition is not always produced by one cause, but by several together or in succession. The predisposing cause may be general or it may be predisposing or occasional both at times. In some cases the system is always predisposed to disease as morbid poisons.

Causes of Disease generally. Generally material but not always so, as, increased irritability, passions of the mind, spasms &c may produce disease - Is predisposition not disease? To this question it is not easy to give an answer: generally the subject is not sick from predisposition. Sometimes however it is disease

Occasional causes. Some will act on all men as morbid poisons, increased temperature &c.

Time of producing affections are various – some act slower others later. Slough as in Endemic disease. Quicks, as in small pox.

Monday Nov. 22d.

The Dr related the experiment on the dog formerly mentioned to ascertain whether the artery continued to lap of blood and whether the artery became impervious after death from the action of elastic coat. The dog being tied the Dr laid bare the femoral artery and measured it – he then laid open the external artery and drew together the integuments over the first incision. after the dog had bled several minutes he again measured the artery and found that it had diminished slightly in size but it evidently diminished as the dog lost more blood – he then introduced the knife into the thorax & killed the dog – at the moment of death it had been was found much diminished. The integuments were then brot together & he was desired to call the next morning when on having measured it was found to be the same size as when the dog died. The compasses by which the measurement was made were not very good but the eye could plainly discover that it had lessened in size as he approached death.

Remote causes of disease to which we are often exposed
1st some are called congenital - This is principally a disease
of structure - cause various - mal-formation of any organ
is congenital - as of the heart - congenital hernia &c.
In other cases we are born with the predisposition
only to disease, this is called hereditary - as Scrophulus
these diseases generally appear at certain determinate
periods of life - as Scrophulous affections of the lungs
Gout, Insanity &c. In all these cases the predisposition
only is born - in congenital the disease itself is born.
There are diseases peculiar to certain periods of life
and have their causes in the new functions - are some
= times occasional - One instance of this we have in
the diseases that appear at the age of puberty of both
sexes. It appears also in the female at the period
when the menses cease - These causes reside in a
certain measure within the subject. Climate, Season
&c have some effect on diseases. Climate - what is there
in it to produce disease? it differs as regards de
= vation, Situation, moisture, changes &c. All
we know of it may be included under the fol
= lowing different heads viz. Temperature, moisture
& marsh ~~miasmata~~ exhalations - 1st Temperature
Man lives under great varieties of temperature -
habit enables him to bear any transition. Generally
however sudden changes produce disease - The
disease here depends on the predisposition. We have
in a temperate climate but have great variety
of weather, warm & cold. What peculiar diseases
= ases have we? 1st In the Spring of the year as in

the months of May, the Chylopoietic viscera are principally affected; the appetite diminishes, debility is felt, digestion is imperfect head is dizzy from Sympathy with the Stomach - as the Season advances we have pain in the abdominal viscera with or without evacuations, as cholera morbus &c. In early ~~Summer~~ the Stomach &c is principally diseased; later in the Season the lower part of the bowels are generally affected. the former diseases are shorter and less obstinate - those occuring later are more severe and tedious. In the early part of the Season the mucous membrane is principally affected with irritation, later in the Season it partakes more of the nature of inflammation. In the autumn we have fevers which like the diseases of Summer be- come more severe as the Season advances. They are produced directly or indirectly by warth. Amongst them are included diseases of the liver &c. In the coolen season we have inflammato- tory diseases of the heart & breast. This is generally an inflammation of the mucous membrane and of the substance of the lungs & of the heart. & Rheuma tism also appears in cold weather. These diseases are generally severe in the latter part of the Season In climates as they are near or more remote from the Equator the diseases resemble those belonging to our hot or cold weather. The various affections of each of the viscera are produced by the kinds of weather belonging to each Season. 2d. moisture - There are dura - bages to those produces a change from high

to Low temperature. Effects of cold produced by evaporation are more severe than those caused by moisture from cold without heat. Rheumatism is generally produced by this kind of weather. This kind of weather or moisture & temperature produces also changes on bodies around us and thus act indirectly producing marsh miasmata - moisture & heat combined produce miasmata. Miasmata. The System may be accustomed to them by constantly living amongst them. Strangers however are suddenly affected - somewhat is generally called Seasoning.

Other remote causes of disease may be ranked under 5 different heads. 1st Ingesta or things taken into the body. 2d Things done by the body or Gesta. 3d Things retained or Retenta 4th Things discharged from the body or Excreta & Lastly things applied to the body. 1st Ingesta - as morbid agents introduced into the body through any of the passages - they are numerous, as bad food &c, narcotic poisons, gaseous substances - &c &c. 2d Gesta as exercise or the want of it - or passions of the mind, excess of them - or the entire want of them - watching or sleep. 3d & 4th heads all substances expelled, or the actions of those substances - they are ordinary or extraordinary - thus retention of bile becomes the extraordinary cause of disease - undue quantity in relation to the Secretions altho the fluids are healthy become the cause of disease. 5th Lastly things applied to the body - these are various - they are from the different Kingdoms, they may act by mechanical, chemical, or electrical properties, or by irritating the

the living system. One disease in many cases disposes the system to other diseases. The same exciting causes operate to produce a great variety of diseases. The difference of the predisposition accounts for the difference in the kind of disease. When the predisposition is common in the disease produced is called Epidemic. Cannot tell what the general predisposing causes are that produce Epidemics nor can't tell what it is that renders one peculiar organ liable to inflammation one season ~~more frequently than another~~ the next season. Chronic varieties are produced many times by the same occasional causes. Chronic diseases are not generally Epidemic.

The next branch of general Pathology is the Signs or Symptoms of disease. The first remark to be made is that some are trifling or common. From the Symptoms we discover the individual disease by them we distinguish them and form a prognosis. We will divide them into 1st general Symptoms. 2d Sequence 3d mode of occurance. 4th Prognosis in each of the foregoing we will consider each individual Symptom but the 5th regards their relation to each other. 1st general description of Symptoms. divided as to two classes. 1st is obvious to the senses of the bystander. The 2d are those that consist in the sensations of the patient. This division is the best for practical purposes. The first or those obvious to the bystander are the appearance

of the eyes, pain &c expression of the countenance appearance of Tongue & mouth- excretions &c smell of different parts & excretions – touch which gives us the temperature & dryness of Skin pulse &c. By these Symptoms the Physician judges for himself and is not liable to be deceived.

Tuesday Nov. 23d

2d Class of general symptoms or those consisting in the sensations of the patient they are various as pain &c. all sensations whether pleasant or otherwise if unusual must be counted under the head of Symptoms and I would suggest observe that it is of practical importance, not to suggest to the patient the Symptoms you may suppose he has for fear he may imagine them & thus deceive you. But it will many times be of use to make the patient understand the Symptoms that may occur. & it is of much consequence to understand what the patient means by his words- as many are in the habit of using words the meaning of which they do not understand for the sake of appearing learned. We must frequently resort to experiments to learn the state of certain functions such as making the patient swallow- Sympathy pulse, effect of position, puling the Thorax particularly in children by which we may learn the nature of the affections of the chest- percussion of the Thorax &c. &c. useful to distinguish the Symptoms of the animal from the organic Symptoms & the latter may be divided into vital & natural functions

2d. division or degree important to get correct language from the patient so as to be able to tell what he means by great pain for example, whether

it is greater than anathe pain &c. 3d Mode of occurance of Symptoms. we must learn the which Symptom arose first &c. 4th Progress - Every thing relating to the mode & progress should be noticed - all the foregoing relate to each Symptom considered seperately. but Lastly the 5th regards their relation to each other. This can't be defined in a few words. By their order we discover many times what the disease is & the nature of it. —

Distinction of Symptoms into Primary or those flowing immediately from the proximate cause & are obvious: & Secondary - these may be produced in two ways - viz. by the connexion of the different functions to each other - or by Sympathy - for example when the heart is diseased the bloodvessels &c are connected secondarily with it & other parts are also affected from Sympathy at the same time - Symptoms are the language of disease and are capable of demonstration.

Select from each disease the most prominent Symptoms - these are called pathognomonical Symptoms; but, it is obvious, that generally, all the Symptoms are not such as will point out the particular nature of the disease Thus of 6 Symptoms perhaps but one of them will be peculiar to that disease. Some diseases cannot be discovered at their commencement & in this respect may be compared to a plant just shooting up from the ground. we don't generally know it until it has unfolded its properties or marks - an experienced gardener who had been in the habit of seeing plants of this kind grow up would be more likely to distinguish it at first than a Scientific Botanist who has studied the description of the perfect plant. So in diseases the experienced an

are the best judges of the nature of the diseases. Some Symptoms are called Diagnostic and distinguish diseases from each other. ~~Some~~ a Knowledge of the event is called Prognostic. By certain symptoms appearing that general[ly] precedes death under certain circumstances, we say it will terminate fatally &c. How ends pathology - best previous to treating of complicated diseases or Therapeutics - the D[r] proposes consider-ing some of the most important Symptoms - of Simple or elementary disease - Diseases are generally complicated + the object of the present Lecture is to give us some knowledge of the Constituents. He divides them into 1st certain general Symptoms. 2d & commonly all pain - 2d such as are peculiar to certain parts -.

1st weariness & Lapitude - the consequence of great or long continued exertion - Lapitude after undue protracted Exp The body at rest and mind awake &c. Doubtful whether weariness and lapitude are both re-ferable to the animal System as mind & muscles - Labour in any part will produce them in all parts - The animal System is exhausted in weariness - when not relieved lapitude occurs. Both may occur in disease without any of the causes here mentioned - as happens in pains cured by Sympathy. It is probably produced in this case by an original affection of the properties of the System. Some direct operation of the cause of disease on the properties Restlessness - another symptom belongs to the animal system + is generally produced by a morbid State of the organic System. The same thing is true of the two symptoms formerly mentioned

the truth of this is seen in Dyspepsia -. Unusual degree of Sensibility - the Sensibility I mean here (Physical Sensibility) differs in different people - it may be general or partial - as seated in the nerves - may be an Idiopatic disease of the nerve, but is more generally Symptomatic - it appears in Hysteria and disease of the Brain. A disease will arise with an increase & terminate with a diminution of irritability . . . Debility - this is a word as much abused & misapplied in the Physical, as Liberty in the political world. It should be used only in reference to the vital properties, not a mechanical operation. Three evidences of debility - 1st when an organ is unable to do so much as in a healthy State. 2d when an organ performs its functions as in health but fails sooner. 3d When in disease the properties are not perfectly performed, we say there is debility. Better to limit the use of the term than use it vaguely. Distinction of Direct & Indirect Debility. When there is a deficiency of stimulus it is called direct, when too violently exercised the property ~~loses the function~~ it loses the power of performance, the debility is called indirect.

Debility is common and ought to be distinguished from Organic affections, as inflammation, or injury of structure or prostration of strength &c. Debility may be General or Local. Some people may be constitutionally feeble in one or all parts - many more become feeble from indulgencies. We call it general Debility if in the voluntary muscles. universal if in most or all the organs. Heat or Temperature of the body. This is generally referable to the organic functions if the Dr's opinion of the origin of animal heat is correct

he supposes it produced by the secretory vessels. Sometimes he does appear so to the patient & that to the Physician on the reverse, tho the latter is less commonly the case than the former. Some have said that the Thermometer will sometimes contradict both. but, the Dr dont place much relyance on this operation. These phenomena are referable to a morbid sensibility. The next symptoms are pain & soreness there are local & seated in the nervous system - are various according to the structure of the part and the disease with which it is connected. Pain arises from [illegible] and violent efforts of the muscles, distention, sympathy, peculiar affections of the nerves & from a deficiency of the accustomed stimulus. It is not always desirable to remove pain. Some functions cant be performed without pain, of course we should not take away or destroy the function altogether for the sake of relieving the pain. . . . . .

Friday Nov. 26th no lecture yesterday nor on monday.

Clinical Lecture. Eliza Cunningham. Ascites.

Entered the Almshouse in October - had then a swelling & function of the abdomen & various pathetic signs in the region of the Liver, her pulse was then 104 & feeble, urine diminished & bowels costive. She was then under a Ptyalism which had been produced too quick. She had then no pain but she has since had a pain in the region of the liver and a pain in both shoulders. In this case there was probably superficial inflammation of the Liver & peritoneum over it. ~~If the distention~~ The Dr. thinks Ascites is the consequence of the inflammation of the Peritoneum. water being thrown out into

the cavity of the Abdomen by the inflamed vessels. He does not believe that it is owing to a diminution of absorption or increased secretion. There is at present tenderness over the whole Abdomen. Remedies proper to be employed 1st Such as shall remove the inflammation & Secondly such as promote absorption directly diminishing the fluid or such as act on the Secretions as urine &c, & thus decrease the quantity of the fluid indirectly. To remove the inflammation the best remedies are cantharides & externally & mercurials internally - use the mercurials as long as possible without producing Ptyalism suddenly. I employed diuretics with a view of lessening the fluids without wasting her strength upon this purpose gave ℥j Liquor Potassæ a medicine highly recommended by Home & others in dropsy cases. It must be used in quantities of from ℥ss to ℥j in the day with a considerable quantity of water. If it does not produce a good effect in a short time the Dr thinks it had better be omitted. It produced no good effect in this case & was omitted - An Epispastic was applied at the same time over the right Hypochondriac region. The Salivation had reduced her and the Dr wished to recruit her strength sufficiently to commence with it again. She was very costive & required remarkable large doses of medicine to operate on her. The Dr supposed at first that it was owing to a deficiency of bile. On reflection however he thinks this was not the case or her general health would have been more va-

= jured. Besides this would not account for the uncommon degree of costiveness. all he could say of it was that the Bowels wanted their usual irritability but, can't account for it. He took remarkable large doses of medicine without much effect - but when she was purged she felt easier & the swelling was somewhat diminished. She was more feeble and had less appetite while costive. The Dr remarked here that Senna was one of the most certain cathartics we have particularly if preceded by Submurhyong. & aloes. To day he ordered Injections. She has been taking Infusion Digitalis without any beneficial effect. On the 7th of December I gave her the Tinct of Tobacco recommended by Hewlett. This is good in Disuria. The Dr gave 40 drops three times a day - It however produced nausea, giddiness, vertigo, tremors &c - he then lessened it to 20 drops but this appeared rather too much. It increased the quantity of urine but did not lessen the swelling. discontinued it after 9 days. On the 16th he omitted all the medicines except cathartics in order to recruit her strength sufficiently to bear the mercurials - & on the 20th She commenced with 1.8th three times a day with 1.gr Calomel & 1.8th Digitalis in each dose. The mercury has not yet produced any effect. He has ordered the blister to be repeated & to continue the mercurials until her mouth is affected. The mercurials lessen the inflammation & the diuretics lessen the quantity of the fluids. Then he proposes employing tonics to prevent a recurrence

of the disease. He is not satisfied that digitalis is only a diuretic - probably it operates also on the part inflamed. Thus we account for its action in Phthisis Pulmonalis.

James Duffield - Disease of the Liver - entered the Almshouse on the 18th Inst. countenance sallow, pulse small, soft and feeble - lips pale, feeble - not much appetite - disturbed sleep - but has great inclination to doze. was sick last fall with what he calls jaundice, but probably the same complaint he now has. recovered sufficiently to go to sea in the winter. Has a tenderness on the right side and about umbilicus. Stools and urine natural - Had some nausea when he first came in, in consequence of which he took an emetic which discharged some bile. Probably this is a disease of the liver - he judges from the colour & expression of the countenance, partly also from the stomach as want of appetite &c. Had a slight cough and Dyspnea common in affections of the liver & proceeds partly from pressure & partly from sympathy. The inflammation is probably in the substance of the liver & not on the peritoneal coat - as there is no ascites or tenderness or pain. The substance of the lungs is not very sensible

Remedies. Mercurials have been directed with opium & until his mouth becomes affected.

The Dr. made some observations on the case of catheter Meagher. (See my report of the case in the note book on Surgery of the 23d Inst.) The Dr observed that she slept a great part of the time. Her stools had not been much attended to. The Dr apprehended some organic

disease. In true jaundice the faces are not coloured & the urine is. In jaundice the obstruction arises from a stone generally but also arises from other causes producing pressure on other parts. He recommended the inspissated juice of the ox in jaundice particularly when it arises from a stone - but did not try any remedies in this case in consequence of the extreme age & decay of the patient. In this case the bowels were not moved she died on the 28th inst. She took no food only some treacle & vomited at times. Examination as recorded in Surgical notebook.

The Dr thinks the small ducts of the liver in this case were obstructed - an obstruction might also arise from schirrus pancreas pressing on the duct. or from schirrus Pyloric orifice of the stomach. The bile was absorbed into the system from the liver - says the Dr. He also thinks there was an obstruction in the ductus communis choledochus & that no bile was thrown into the duodenum. He thinks also the faces were not coloured with bile. This however was reasoning or an attempt to prove it by reason - I who saw the case (the Dr did not see it opened) think as I have already observed in the report of the case:

Saturday Nov 27th

Examination of symptoms that enter into a variety of diseases, continued. Varieties of pain. 1st Tensive is seated in organs susceptible of tension & is produced by distension - such as pain a good example of this kind

of pain in the bladder when distended with urine. it occurs also in the capsular ligaments of the joints &c. 2d. Pungent. occurs particularly in inflammation of the serous membranes. 3d. Heavy. This is seated in the substance of the viscera as in inflammation of the substance of the liver, lungs &c. & varies in degree being sometimes slight & at other severe. 4th Pulsating in Phlegmons &c is seated on the surface of the body when suppuration is commencing — these pulsating pains are synchronous with or occur at the same period with the pulsation of the arteries. may arise either from an increased fullness of the vessels of the part, which is not so probable, or from an increase of sensibility in the part. 5th Itching pain This scarcely amounts to pain is confined generally to the skin. sometimes extends into the mucous membranes as into mouth, nose, anus, &c but in these cases originate externally. occurs from affections at a distance. thus an itching in the nose is produced by worms in intestines —. these pains that have been mentioned occur generally combined. sometimes constant & sometimes intermittent & the latter may be either regular or irregular occuring at uncertain intervals. sometimes are permanent and at other shift position when internal. variety in violence also —

When permanent shews fixed disease generally an inflammation. Internal pain is various in extent & is upon to some organic disease.

Variations of countenance form many symptoms of disease. as head hand &c but must not

however must altogether to them. difference of colour as red & pale is referable to the seconds viz. 1st organic seated in capillary system & 2d animal - & from this are fine by the sensibility, activity, vigor &c. Paleness shews a deficiency of blood in the capillaries. The countenance is white but full in Chlorosis - The sallow countenance on the other hand is shrunk & empty. Discolouration in disease generally confined to face and hands. Yellow skin - evidence of a mixture of bile with the blood and an effusion of it on the skin by the secretory vessels. generally owing to to an obstruction of bile in one of the ducts belonging to the liver. The principles of bile become loaded and are relieved by the absorbents - a regurgitation may also take place into the hepatic veins (vide experiment by Dr Saunders on a dog) perhaps wants confirmation. 2d. animal system - our judge of the powers of the animal system from the countenance eye &c. Clearness & rapidity of perception &c Sleepiness stupor, vertigo, apoplexy &c &c may be discovered in the same way. We have no perfect knowledge of these changes of the animal system in any case. May be divided into 2 classes - In the 1st the powers of the animal system are not performed, & in the 2d. they are performed to excess - Thus lethargy and watchfulness appear to arise from nearly the same causes - they alternate with each other in disease - a principle of the vessels of the brain may produce both & so in other cases so far as we are able to ascertain those states

Lew in Manila at one time insensible and at another agitated by the slightest noise &c

Morbid effects of the animal System are generally dependant on some constitutional predisposition. They are not always original but are frequently produced. Some families are affected with certain constitutional predisposition to diseases of the animal functions One member of the family will be attacked with apoplexy, another with palsey, a third Epilepsy; a 4th with Mania &c. Delerium. This Symptom occurs in a variety of diseases. belongs to diseases of the mind. Delerium is more or less permanent. Its violence is various. Is similar to dreaming. Dreaming with eyes open. Vertigo. In this the head seems turning round. Arises in many cases from a sudden increase of fullness of the vessels of the brain. Is produced by tossing &c. Paralasis. Loss of Sensibility or loss of motility or either loss of the power of the mind to produce voluntary motion thro the medium of volition. Arises from obstruction of nervous communication. The nerve may be injured at its origin, in its course or at its termination. — — Phenomena of the Pulse next Lecture —

Monday November 29th

Doctr. J. recommends an examination of the region of the heart and the arteries as well as the radial to gain a knowledge of the System in disease. The phenomena of the pulse may be divided into those that relate to each pulsation and those by which they are compared one with the other. In the first we regard the Slowness, hardness &c. and in the second Intermission, trembling &c of the pulse. We have

no Standard of a healthy pulse by which to compare diseased pulses. The physician therefore gets a Standard from experience in his own mind. The natural pulse of old men is strong and hard. In children it is easy but quick and hurried. In adults Supple, moderately full, easy, precise, distinct, equal, strong without violence - not crowded &c. as has not the hurry of youth, nor stiffness or dryness of old age. From a comparison of the pulses of the different periods of life we get a standard. Elucidation. 1st. of the Individual pulse 1st. Quickness and Slowness Suppose the interval between the beginning of one and the beginning of the next pulsation to occupy any given period, say one second then if the pulse is ~~quick~~ struck in a ~~quicker~~ longer or shorter period of time it is said to be slow or ~~fast~~ quick. If the Diastole or dilitation occupies less time than the Systole the pulse is said to be quick. Reverse - Slow. Depends on the action of the Heart - a change of irritability or mobility of the heart produces it. It is shortened also by Stimuli acting either directly on the heart or indirectly by Sympathy. It may be Idiopathic of disease of the heart or Symptomatic. 2d. Largeness or Smallness of the artery. Is referable to the quantity of blood in the artery. It may be dependant on the increased quantity of blood or the arteries may not be emptied to the natural Size of the Systole before a fresh diastole takes place. When the quantity may be the same & the difference appears from the artery in Systole not being so much as usual. 3d. Strength or weakness. Regards the force of the artery on the finger. men differ much in their distinction of the pulse. John Hunter could distinguish all the different States of the pulse when as his brother William declared he could not perceive any difference. This strength &c is the result of the

pulsations of
heart, & of the arteries if they have any other functions than
than mere that of elastic canals. The Dr is not prepa-
red to give a positive opinion on this subject. 4th
Hardness and Softness. appertains to the artery itself
& is compatible with smallness & weakness - viz. It may be small
& hard & weak & hard & the reverse. It gives us the idea
of a rod instead of a point only pulsating under the fin-
ger as the artery does in other cases. Dr Dickie mea-
tions one test of this kind of pulse - he says the blood
is always buffy when the pulse is hard. To discover
buffiness we should draw the blood into small
vessels as tea cups. In a large vessel many things
may occur to prevent the formation of the buff
5th Obstruction & Shadow of the pulse. The Dr.
is not satisfied of the propriety of this distinction. The ca-
pillaries are here said to be obstructed. Dr Dickie says
it always occurs in the early stage of fever. - -
2d General head of the Phenomena of the pulse. or the pulsa-
tions compared with each other. & 1st of. Frequency
This is governed by the frequency of the contraction of the
Heart. The Dr thinks the frequency of more importance
than any other of the states of the pulse. we can be
certain of the deviations in frequency and can com-
municate this correctly to others - this cant be done
in any of the other states that have been mentioned
We can & should count the frequency of the pulse in
many more cases than we do. of importance to at-
tend to it. Of great importance both in diagnosis
& prognosis - number in a minute. Dr Abercrombie thinks
no other variety can be discovered with accuracy. He
has given us an average table of the frequency of
the pulse at different periods of life. At Birth he says

from 130 to 140 strokes in a minute. In the first month about 120. - 1st year 108 to 120 [redacted] year 80 to 100. Stands about the same for the 4th 5th & 6th years. 7th year as low as 72 but commonly more frequent. 12th year 70. He observes that at this age it differs from adults only in being more easily quickened.

In adults it is from 60 to 80. more frequent after a full meal. Dr H. says if the pulse exceeds the utmost limit by 10 strokes in a minute there is generally some slight disorder. But this rule does not apply so well to children. In the 1st year it may 160 without danger generally. Has known death to occur at 2 years without the pulse being more frequent than 144. ordinarily however it does not. He has known children in the 4th year recover when the pulse has been as high as 156. In the 9th year he has known a disease terminate favorably when the pulse was 152.

In adults the pulse 120 shews the beginning of danger above this gen'l difficulties when under 100 they are generally not dangerous. He notices 2 Exceptions - 1st. about the time an abscess is forming the pulse may be more frequent without danger. The 2d. happens in acute Rheumatism. But it may be above 120 without danger. It is a bad Sign if the pulse from being frequent becomes Low if the other symptoms are unfavourable. To these doctrines of Dr H. generally, Dr J. gives his assent. The Drs. relies on frequency rather more than any other state Low or Raw is an evidence of Cerebral affection

Dr D. Lane a man in Guys Hospital whose pulse was 16 in a minute ons. The ears at that time consciousness from fever. Some of the pulses might have been too low to be perceived, but thinks they were all distinct. Has seen in the almshouse within 2 years three cases of low pulse from disease of the heart One of these was 32 generally for 2 or 3 years. There was an ossification of the valves of the heart in this case. The pulses were perfectly distinct and strong In the other case they were 16 in a minute. He had a disease of the heart & a tumour also on the Brain In him also they were very distinct. Next of Intermission of the pulse. 3 or 4 regular pulses and then an intermission of one stroke. This is common in old healthy men. It occurs from an affection of the Heart and of the Stomach also. When the intermission is natural it ceases in disease. Next. Irregularity as to force or frequency. or Trembling or redoubling of the pulse. This is referable to organic disease in the heart and large vessels. It occurs also from debility. In redoubling, one pulsation follows another without any systole.

Dr Salans a Spanish physician & others have formed fragments of disease & evacuations from the pulse They compare one pulsation with another. The intervals they also compare with one another & not with any standard. These pulses they divide into Superior Inferior & cutaneous. By the superior pulse they ascertain diseases above the diaphram & these again are subdivided. By the Inferior they discover those about to occur below the diaphram &

the cutaneous the predict diseases of the Skin or Sweats. These peculiarities of the pulse occur not in every pulse but at certain periods. The Superior pulse is the reduplication of the pulse at certain intervals. The Inferior pulse is ~~the~~ discovered by an intermission of frequency ~~and~~ or force at certain periods. In the Cutaneous the pulses rise ~~one~~ gradually one above another and at the same time are Soft. Thus a 3d stroke will be higher than the 2d - the 4th than the 3d & the 5th higher still - The Dr says it is well to have these Hypotheses in mind and pay some attention to them.

In the next Lecture we will treat of the morbid Phenomena of Respiration..

Tuesday [illegible]

Morbid phenomena of respiration. [illegible] [illegible] that the blood is not [illegible] [illegible]. Of the most strongly marked Symptoms of respiration viz. More rapid or more slow than natural - unusual effort or labor in the performance of it. Various sounds as [illegible], stertor &c - by being accompanied with cough and expectoration. [illegible] performed with ease only in certain positions. whether the difficulty occurs in Inspiration or Expiration. generally occurs in ~~expiration~~ Inspiration. 1st More rapid - Increased contractions of the heart is the cause. affections of the mind - exertion &c affect or accelerate the contractions of the heart. [illegible] is of two kinds - one by [illegible] and the other by the dependance on the [illegible] [illegible]. the more frequent the contraction of the heart, the more blood there is thrown on the lungs - and the lungs have more to do [illegible] [illegible] require more air.

When hurried the respiration is not generally so full. This is caused by the Sympathy between the muscles of respiration and the Heart. Respiratory muscles may be hurried as by running. Next by slow respirations. Happens in affections of the brain. Hysteria and from all causes that diminish sensibility. It happens also in grief and anxiety-low also when sensibility is diminished. It is exceedingly low in Syncope. 3d performed without any or effort or labour. when the functions are imperfectly performed. as when bad air is inhaled. or from something in the lungs as when the cells are full or Bronchial vessels covered with mucous &c. or from pressure as in effusion in the cellular membrane of the lungs. or when the air cells are compressed as happens in Hydrothorax or it may be produced by air in the cavity of the thorax or by the abdominal viscera pushing on the diaphragm

Sounds in Respiration. Is important when permanent arises from an affection of the ~~cartilages~~ Larynx. the cartilages are full of blood.

In Aphonia the disease exists in the cartilages of the Larynx, being sometimes ossified at others ulcerated. Wheezing. as in Asthma. cause of this sound not certain. It probably arises from a fulness of the mucous membrane and an effusion of mucous into the membrane.

Croup Sound. caused by an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Larynx

Rattling. arises from [illegible] and vessel mucous in the Trachea & Larynx. It happens from great debility and loss of sensibility. in Apoplexy

Wednesday December 1st 1813

Morbid Phenomena of the Tongue - The tongue is covered with a thin moist mucous in health but shews a variety of changes in disease. It is sometimes covered with a thick white coat that can be easily scraped off: and in other cases this coat shews fissures. Sometimes the coat is brown and dirty, sometimes black. Sometimes very commonly clean and apparently raw. These different appearances are referred to the different shades of action in the secretory vessels of the tongue. When there a change in the secretion generally, all the secretory vessels do not act in the same way; if they did we should see these parts of the same colour which is not the case. Sometimes you see the same appearance on the gums. The cuticle upper surface of the tongue is not covered with a coat in disease. This covering or coat seems to be composed of a mixture of coagulable lymph and mucous.

General Remarks on the appearance of the tongue.

We must not apply these remarks universally. They are determined by two circumstances viz; 1st by the constitution of the patient & 2dly. by the particular character of the disease. 1st. constitutions differ, but the have one common character in general. 2d. The appearances of disease are sometimes irregular & monstrous. Great varieties in particular individuals. The tongue in some persons does not change in disease. In others it is observed very completely clean, or the slightest change from health will produce a coating on it. This kind is much more common than the peculiarity first mentioned viz, that some are always

tain. Again there is a peculiar affection of the tongue in Low families. It looks as if it was excoriated in parts & these parts vary. It happens in feble and irritable constitutions. 2d The tongue is affected by the character of the Disease without any constitutionality. as in disordered stomach. It is heavily loaded with a dirty yellowish white or Brown, particularly towards the part. It is easily scraped off: it is also removed by eating & in some measure by talking. We shall recollect this & enquire what state it was in at first rising in the morning. 2d In Inflammation of any important organ when the system sympathises the tongue has a thin white coat at first, afterwards it becomes more thick, covers the whole & adheres closely. 3d. This appearance occurs in Idiopathic fever also, but in these last cases ~~the~~ other appearances also happen which one is a thick ~~white~~ coat, yellowish white & less hard. The 1st is compos'd of coagulable lymph the last is mixed with mucus, & is more thick also at the root. The others have regular stages first becomes gradually brown & dry. It is not often dark in inflammation, but is dark in fever. It grows moist and white at the edges of the tongue this is the commencement of amendment. But it does not always clean so regularly. & it is not always accompanied by other favourable changes. Sometimes it is suddenly thrown off - this is irregularity & the best we can hope in this case is that another coat may appear. In some cases the tongue is remarkably clean raw & moist. Sometimes it is dry with a very thin pellicle. The tongue then

appears first. This symptom is unfavourable. If nutrition takes place this raw tongue loses its redness colour beginning at the root and is the different from the other that began on the edges.
The appearance of the tongue is important both in acute & chronic diseases, but, particularly in the former. The most phenomena of which we will treat is the appetite & thirst. Then are influenced by various circumstances, as by the state of the tongue, the Stomach, Bloodvessels &c.
1st of the Tongue. a foul tongue generally accompanies a loss of appetite and increase of thirst.
2d Stomach. If the food is not digested or it contains foul substances the appetite is lost & thirst is created. If the stomach is weakened in any way the appetite is lost. By nausea or vomiting from disease thirst is created.
Bloodvessels excites more than usual occasions thirst and loss of appetite. If the Bloodvessels are empty in health it creates unusual appetite & th. Secretions. If there are increased or diminished thirst attends. 5th. The State of the animal system or rather the state of the Sensibility affects appetite & thirst. If the Sensibility is lost it destroys the appetite & increases the thirst.. any unusual excitement of the animal system occasions thirst and takes away the appetite as anger, grief and joy.
next of Evacuations. Consist in the phenomena of the parts evacuating or a change in the evacuations themselves. Organs may evacuate too slowly, or with pain or they may fail to evacuate altogether. Of the substances evacuated 1st. mucus. 2d focal matter. 3d. urine. 4th. sweat & insensible perspiration. 1st mucus is varied in quantity by inflammation. Is discharged

in increased quantities from the passages in which it is it is formed as on the eye. Mucus is intended naturally to defend the [illegible] if it is discharged in any considerable [illegible] this discharge may be considered as morbid. It may be thick or thin acrid or like pus. or it may be hard by mixture with coagulable lymph. Viscid mucus is healthy mucus this produced by irritation. The quantity may be increased as happens with the mucus expelled from the lungs in inflammation of the pleura. This is caused by irritation. Thin and acrid mucus occurs also from irritation of a severe kind, but usually from inflammation at least in its beginning, as in Catarrh. Pus like mucus is occasioned by inflammation of the mucus membrane. Coagulable lymph mixed with mucus occurs also from inflammation.

2d. of fecal matters. Feces consist in health of indigestible substances. When we eat more than the stomach can digest it, may consist not only indigestable substances, but also, of substances that are digestable, but not digested. 2d It consists also of the fluids of the mucous glands of the alimentary canal and 3d of Bile and Pancreatic juice, at least of such parts of these fluids as do not enter into the chyle. The bile and pancreatic juice are when clear together because we cant tell exactly what share each has seperately in forming the Chyle they are both subsidiary to the duodenum. The feces are discharged generally in health twice in 24 hours. but may much in quantity in different persons. Abernethy thinks this is owing in great measure to the different quantities

of bile & other fluids of the a. canal in different people. It is important in practice to regard the quantity discharges. It may vary also in consistence & may vary 33. as to quality. 1st of the part not digested is varied by the quantity of the food and the quality of it. Crude faces are ~~propelled~~ expelled without any mixture of natural faces & is generally accompanied with mucous. Substances not digested impart their own sensible colour to the faces. Thus Chalybeates render the faces black. 2d Matters secreted by mucous membrane & mucous gland. Irritating substances increase the quantity of mucus. The large quantity of liquid matter present in faces at times is poured out generally from the mucous membrane it may come however from the pancreas or liver. When the discharges are thin they are accompanied with but little faecal matter - hence the necessity of cathartic medicines to bring away the solid faces even when the patient has had a number of large liquid stools. When the mucous membrane is inflamed the mucus is increased hence mucus is often discharged alone. Sometimes this mucus is coloured with blood & in this case is generally from the large intestines - and when it is coloured with bile is generally from the small intestines.

Thursday December 2d

The Dr. Gave us a general description of the patients in the Hospital to day. and how went on to speak of the urinary evacuations. days the urine may be changed in quantity or quality. depends

sweet, on the action of the Kidnies. Is sometimes high coloured & deposiling a mucous matter as in fevers &c. In these cases is generally absence in quantity Is sometimes increased in quantity & colour sometimes also Lowered as in Diabetes. &c &c. one of Prognostics.

Friday Decr. 3d 1813.

Of Therapeutics - or that branch which treats of the cure of diseases. Can properly in this 2 ways means taking care of the patient & not removing the disease. Some remarks on natural cure. Diseases that destroys life terminates in death. Those diseases that destroy life such as are local may be said to terminate with life - Those are called interminable and never terminate. Others are called terminable. There are three modes of termination of disease 1st. In death called mortal. 2d. In another disease or a complaint. 3d In health or natural cure.

There are two Sects of Practitioners one advises not to interfere much, nature, the other to produce an artificial cure. Both are proper at times. Nature makes efforts in some diseases but not in all of the Genus. The modes in which diseases cure are. 1st. when the irritating cause is applied and the disease is prevented which often after proper efforts

removes it. as a normal rule certain processes take place & restore it to its natural state. Cure is the removal or destruction of any, cause. 2nd In most cases the cause is no longer applied and continued to part continues disease until the cause is removed.
3d. or the cause continues until the part affected becomes accustomed to its action or presence & disease is no longer produced. Perhaps this is never true in its full extent.
Example chewing tobacco ceases to make a man sick in the same way that it did at first, yet it produces other some bad effects. 4th a cause being applied to a part it becomes susceptable of disease which continues indefinately; as Epilepsy from fright. It may however be cured by certain changes in nature or by medicine. 5th occasioned by change of structure & continues as long as the change of structure remains unless the part becomes accustomed. 6th Generally diseases destroy life by destroying the vital functions or the properties necessary to the performance of those functions.

Of the Treatment of the Sick. The ultimate object is the removal, or relief of disease or suffering or the preservation of life. Regards 1st safety of the sick. next that the cure shall be performed quickly & 3d as pleasantly as possible. The two last are varied because it is sometimes more important that the disease should be cured pleasantly than quickly but safety always holds the first rank.
Some are Empirics - others are Experimentalists

we must draw our information from any source. It should be a general rule to afford relief whenever we can do it. Diseases are generally compound and have different stages - hence difficulty of deciding by experience what is the proper remedy for the disease. You all recollect the story of an Englishman who when he saw a Dutchman cured of a fever by eating fish sat it down in his pocket book that salt fish would cure fever. He tried it on the first four patients he had and killed them. Thus different remedies are required for the different stages &c.

We must analise the disease and then look from experience for the remedies. We prescribe for its different parts. The dogmatists profess to regard only the causes. They would however adopt their remedies to the nature of the case, & resort to experience for the remedy &c & then the two sects meet. Reasoning a priori leads to no important results, we will have to resort to experience at last. The dogmatist err by supposing occult causes.

We aim to effect certain objects or intention and are governed & certain indications. From the Symptoms, the proximate & remote causes we derive our indications. It may arise from all or any one of these. We must derive our indications from all that we can learn. We can decide with full confidence when we know

the whole. The knowledge of the proximate cause is then of more importance than a knowledge of the symptoms and the remote or exciting or predisposing cause. If the remote causes continue to act the indications are to remove these causes. If the proximate is known the indication is to remove it also and the symptoms are then removed of course.

Of the various modes of removing the disease. 1st If the proximate cause consists of any injurious substance in the body, we must remove it or destroy its quality as for example if the disease arises from any acid in the stomach we must either discharge it or neutralize its properties by giving alkalies. 2d. Proximate cause may depend on the remote. 3d. Bring the change of structure to its natural state. 4th If the vital properties be injured, the object is a restoration of its powers to its natural state. Must we have positive proof of the nature of the proximate cause before we administer medicine for its relief? This depends on the nature or importance of the disease & on the risk that would attend the remedy. Thus if the disease would evidently end in death if left alone a violent remedy without proof of the disease would be justifiable. On the other hand if the disease was slight we would not be justified in using a remedy in which there was a risk. In the indication regard must be had to the nature of the disease, & the particular habit of the patient. Mode of fulfilling the indications. Is it in our power to exhibit all the

cations? Certainly not. This happens from the violence of the disease, its stages and peculiarities. All remedies may be comprehended under three heads. 1st Surgery 2 Medicine & 3d Regimen. The 2d includes all that operate on the vitality, whether applied externally or internally: from the 2d head are excluded all mechanical & chemical changes as belonging to Surgery.

Saturday Dec. 6th

I omitted when speaking of fecal matters to mention an appearance that frequently takes place in dysentery viz Peybala. They are the result of fecal matter covered by mucous. In this case, the great difficulty of passage of fecal matter from the valve of the Colon, or the passage from the small to the large intestine. There is generally an inflammation at that part, and when matters or feces arrive at that part, they are hurried on by the irritability of the Lumbowels; and hence are in small quantities, hence the mucous is poured out to defend the coats of the Intestines.

General remarks on the articles of the materia medica. of the mode in which they operate. I mean to speak not of the Classes, not of the different articles - that belongs to the Professor of mat. med. They all operate to change the composition, mixture, structure,

productions, actions or functions of the parts to which they are applied. Others remedies act on foreign substances lodged in the body - as in the cases of calculi or worms. —
I shall speak generally of Cullens & Darwins and of Murrays. Cullen divides the articles of the materia medica according to their indications of cure. His first general division is into 1st nutrition & 2d Medicine. The latter of which, only, I shall speak, he subdivides into two orders 1st. as they act on the solids & 2 on the fluids. He divides the first into those that act on the simple solids & those acting on the living solids. Those acting on the fluids he calls alterative & evacuants. The alterative act by attenuating or changing the composition. The evacuants act by correcting acrimony as demulcents - or any particular quality as antacids - The evacuants are errhines, sialagogues, &c. &c. Murray - makes 4 classes 1st an general stimulants. 2d Local stimulants. 3d Chemical remedies. & 4th mechanical remedies. The general stimulant are called diffusible & permanent stimulants. 2d such as stimulate a particular part. 3d are refrigerants, & 4th anthelmintics, demulcents &c. - - -
In this consideration I will omit the 1st division of Cullen & begin with 1st Medicines & 2d of such substances as act on the Solids. Dr I. doubts whether any foreign substance can act on the simple solid. Cullen thought astringents & tonics an dead animal matter as tonics or reduces coagulation or contraction of the fibres. Bitters generally possess this property - taken into the living body they give tone or vigour. He supposed them to act on living body as astringents from analogy. But now I shall

we account for their effects on this principle. a few small doses of bark will restore the vigour in a few hours - now no tanner would expect to be able to tan a skin nor as large as that of the human body with so small a quantity nor in so short a time. The quantity is not large enough and the period is too short to obtain it on Cullens principle. But it has been explained by saying that they act chemically on the stomach, and other parts were brot into sympathy. but, sympathy takes place only in living parts and in consequence of a change either in the vital properties or their functions. Take an example Caustic applied to the skin corrodes it, yet we do not expect to see distant parts corroded by sympathy. but we might almost as soon expect that such a place as to see a vital action upon parts by a chemical action in another. from Sympathy. They appear to increase the tone of organs and that is all we can say of it. must find out a cause that can raise the tone in simple solids as well as living. We call them tonics. Those which are supposed to promote secretion and at the same time diminish the fullness of the vessels of the part. They do not act on the simple solids Lays Dr J. other writers on Cold enumerate its which unite with the blood and go out of the system as much as possible Dr Cullen thinks they act on the living solids Dr J. Simpson thinks they act on the fluids from which they are secreted and

depend on their oily or mucilaginous nature. One case in which they appear to act by softening is seen in substances of an oily nature applied to the cuticle. 4th Genus called erodentia or corrosives. So far as these act directly then action is on the simple solid - but they do not act on it directly if taken into the body. Next we come to speak of those substances that act on the living solids & 1st are stimulants. all substances that act on the irritable parts are called stimulants. Cullens applied it also to such substances as act on the Sensibility. It is unfortunate that the same term should be used in both cases. From an action on the Irritibility mechanical changes ensue & strictly speaking we should exclude all these. Cullens says stimulus produces motion of the living principle. This is ridiculous. Dr. I. must be understood as applying the term stimulant when he uses it [illegible] only to such substances as act on the irritibility.

Murry thinks stimulants are of two kinds viz. general & local. Dr. I. thinks there are stimuli that will act on any irritable part as heat & Electricity - and at present he dont recollect that there are any others of this kind. Do any substances applied to one part act on the whole body or every part? answer ni. any person pretend that a glass of wine which is a general stimulus, will stimulate into action all parts of the body - or will it even increase any one system in all parts at the same time? certainly not. The stimulants may be applied to those parts in succession, then are called diffusible stimuli - or they may act by sympathy. All stimuli says Dr. I. are then properly speaking Local. They vary however in their properties.

Some of the remedies to the parts to which they are applied - 2d others produce effects in a distant part. 3d. Some act only on other parts at a distance after being carried to these parts by the circulation as Cantharides 4th General sympathy is sometimes produced from an action on a part. The next genus of Cullen is Sedatives. It has been denied that any substances are directly Sedative. Dr I thinks they are (vide Section on Physiology when speaking of spinal irritability.) Cullen divides Sedatives into Narcotics and Refrigerants. The 1st he says act on the nervous System. & the 2d on the Sanguiferous System. Dr I thinks they diminish irritability and that this irrity does not belong to the nervous System. It is worthy of remark that the effect of narcotics is propagated to distant parts. How do they propagate this effect? answr By sympathy. Refrigerants - lower the temperature of the body as Nitre &c.. Cullen considers them as acting on the organic System. The Capillaries are open & active while the Secretories are inactive. In this case various articles which will restore the natural state. Cannot decide whether they act as Sedatives to the Secretory vessels or capillaries, but Dr I. thinks they act by stimulating the Secretory vessels: & the heat of the body is of course reduced when the natural state is restored.

Monday December 6th

The next genus of Dr Cullen are called Antispasmodics - Cullen says they act on the living fibres solids and are divided into two kinds. 1st Fœtids. & 2d. highly volatile. The 1st he says acts as a Sedative to the Brain and the 2d

give tone or steadiness to the brain. This gives us no ration of idea whatever. The last of Cullens general division are such as act on the fluids. They are of 2 kinds viz. Alterative and evacuants. The 1st he says change the fluidity and are called alterants. alterants are those = ingredients or they thin or thicken the fluids. Dr J. says they cannot act on the composition of the fluid com = posing the body. Evacuants says C. operate in 2 ways some ~~but~~ fit the fluids to escape more copiously while others act on the excretions themselves. They do not act on the fluids at all says Dr. J. Murrays division has already been sufficiently discussed in speaking of Cullens.

Result of the mode of the operation of all the medicines on the living body. 1st may produce a change by mixture without combining with the fluids. 2d. cant operate directly to change the structure. 3d They may produce a change on the properties as Sedatives & Tonics. The latter operate by increasing the power of mobility, that by exciting action. 4th Medicines may produce a change in the actions functions or sensations of the body. Articles also act specially on the sensibility. Disease may be removed by acquiring the quantity of the fluids. All remedies may be considered under the heads of Surgery, Medicine & regimen. Errors in regimen may produce disease & by proper attention to regimen we may promote health. End of General Therapeutics.

Before examining particular diseases I will make a few remarks on Nosology. Much benefit may be derived from a systematic arrangement of diseases. Thus Botany. Plants are arranged into 2 classes as have a general resemblance & such as have a particular resemblance. The 1st is called

natural classification the 2d artificial - but in all plants ~~in the section~~ parts common to all plants Why can not a classification or arrangement ~~must be~~ made of diseases? If possible, it must be useful. As yet however, nosology has not simplified medicine. I would not however have you altogether despise this plan - it may prove of use hereafter.

~~I~~ The order in which I shall describe diseases in this course. The complicated diseases have generally been considered first instead of simple diseases, or their constituent parts. We can't arrange complicated diseases in any order. My order is determined by convenience. My first general division is into acute and chronic. Acute diseases ~~are most~~ of which fever is inflammation - 1st of all I will treat of Int[illegible] and all the symptomatic affections - & then describe fever, & next describe acute inflammations & their treatment; and then proceed to chronic diseases beginning at the head and going downward. I must premise that I have not had sufficient time to arrange all the diseases and that many forms of disease will perhaps not be considered at all.

A. Inflammation generally. What is inflammation? Various diseases are called by this name; it varies in grade, seat, force &c. &c. Inflammation is a trivial pimple or a violent disease of the heart. It is the most universal form of disease. It is simple and complicated. There are 4 symptoms generally attending inflammation 1st. Redness 2. Tumour

or swelling. 3d heat & 4 Pain to these we may add that that
The general sensibility & irritibility of the part are commonly
increased. motions of the part are generally attended with
pain and the functions performed with difficulty. We
may be satisfied with the appearance of only one of the
Symptoms, especially if the Systems Sympathies. 1st
of the most simple kind of inflammation occuring in
the ~~most simple~~ parts of most simple structure. Inflam
mation of the membrains is most simple & of these mem
= branes the mucous membrane is the most simple
of Inflammation of the Tunica Conjunctiva. This is
one one of the mucous membranes. The Symptoms
are redness, sometimes very slight, 2d Swelling of tumour
3d Increase of heat 4th pain and there is also an in
= crease of Sensibility & irritibility throughout the whole
eye - an evidence of this an increased secretion of tears
& pain. There is also a difficulty of moving the eye lid
This occurs early in the disease accompanied with
a dryness of the eye - presently the part begins to be cover
= ed with mucous. This matter is of a thin, tough and
adhesive nature at first - it consists of a portion of co-
= agulable lymph with mucus - by degrees it becomes less
adhesive & less dry - ~~At~~ sometimes it becomes unctious
& ~~not~~ at last purulent - all the Symptoms
begin to abate the swell - gradually diminishes in
quantity and the parts begin to return to their natural
state. Sometimes however they remain in this thick
= ened state - or sometimes the vessels remain dilated
& the part has had a regular succession of changes
& the inflamed there is only a change of structure.
We may see 3 distinct stages in its course. 1st The
Formative. 2d Suppurative & 3d The Restorative. --

Tuesday December 7th

Inflammation continued. When mucous membranes are the seat of inflammation the symptoms are 1st. Pain or soreness the more distinct the nerves it is to which it is opening, as to the mouth or anus. The reason that it is less painful down the primo via for instance than near the external surface is that this belongs to organic life & the skin to animal hence is more irritable and near the surface there 2 kinds of life appear to run into each other. The 2d is an increase of sensibility and irritability. The 3d a sensation of stiffness on any attempt to move it. All these symptoms are obscure when the inflammation is in the mucous membrane remote from the skin. 4th. In all cases one symptom is evident viz, a change in secretion. at first this is thin or watery - then it becomes more abundant & changes its character, becomes less adhesive and approaches the character of pus. Pus is a cream colored fluid & exhibits small globules when examined with the microscope Has a sweetish taste when perfect. when so it is without smell. when warm has not any prominent odour that can be described. These globules appear white & swim in a transparent fluid. Inflammation of the mucous membranes generally if [illegible] 36 hours begins to discharge pus. By the discharge we ascertain the existence of the inflammation and its course

and character. The inflammation in these cases terminates also by a gradual subsidence. Sometimes however an increased secretion of mucous continues for some time after health is restored. 2d General division of Inflammation. Phenomena of inflammation in parts of other structure as in the serous & cellular membranes. They differ from inflammation of the mucous membrane in not having an external opening. 1st Inflammation of serous membrane maybe noticed in the pleura & tunica vaginalis propria of the testes The symptoms are 1st acute pain much aggravated by motion of the part. The heat is also greater than natural. There is also tumour or swelling at least there can be discovered in the testes and may be inferred from analogy in the thorax. There is also increased redness. These occur in the first stage which is called the formative. But these symptoms in the serous membranes are not followed by the suppurative stage in ordinary cases. Ordinarily a coating of coagulable lymph is thrown out and adheres to its own surface and also the surface immediately opposite. At first the union is only mechanical, afterwards the capillaries inosculate in the lymph. This is called the adhesive stage of inflammation. It does not occur in the mucous membrane. Inflammation of the ser. membr. often terminates here. In some cases the inflamed surface pours out a watery pus mixed with coagulable lymph. and in others the inflammation does not terminate in the adhesive stage but suppuration takes place in parts between surrounded by other parts that have adhered.

Inflammation does not subside when the suppurative stage has come on. The reason of this is that the pus is confined and has no outlet. It may be removed by absorption or by evacuation the latter may take place either thro the skin or into a mucous membrane & thence be thrown off. Generally it is discharged thro' the skin the intermediate parts being removed by the absorbents. This is called the ulcerative stage, & is always in healthy cases preceded by adhesion. The cuticle being an inorganic part is not absorbed but bursts. The ulcerative stage is attended with more or less pain according to the nature of the intermediate parts. When the pus is discharged granulations form in the cavity. The cavity is also diminished by the previous retirement of the swelling. This is called the granulative stage & is followed by another called cicatrization. Next inflammations of the cellular membrane are considered seperately by Bichat

We will first notice a foreign substance in the cellular membrane as a thorn. A swelling takes place bounded by adhesive inflammation. The part is inflamed, hot and painful. After a certain time the part immediately around the thorn becomes soft and a little pus is thrown out and by this the thorn is washed out of the place. 1st. There is adhesion. 2d suppuration but only around the thorn. In this it differs from the mucous membrane. When there is ulceration, granulation & cicatrization. In abscess pus is formed in a cavity and this is the only difference between it and inflammation of the serous membrane.

We will now consider some varieties or irregularities

of inflammation. Two irregular modes occur during the formative or adhesive stages. They are Resolution or mortification. The latter may occur at any stage. Resolution may take place with great rapidity during the formative stage. It may also take place sufficiently but more slowly during the adhesive stage. It is more slow because there is coagulable lymph had to be absorbed. After the inflammation extends to a disproportionate extent. Hence one part may be resolved whilst suppuration is going on in another part. This is important in practice. The same remark applies to ulceration. If we can occasion resolution in the other parts are relieved.

Mortification is mostly confined to the two first stages. It is in common language the death of the part. This puts an end to all the other stages. It occurs when the disease has been very violent; or remained subject to the action of powerful stimuli. or the powers of the system exhausted & the action continues. Another irregular change. The first stage is sometimes prolonged & the inflammation then passes to any other stage. This happens generally in circumscribed cavities. It occurs also in the other stages. Thus the suppurative stage is prolonged particularly in the mucous membrane. Ulceration may continue in the same way under as when the restorative process is interrupted frequently. Parts continue frequently in the adhesive stage. This is called induration or Schirrus & is an irregular termination —. Another variety viz. an imperfect performance of the adhesive inflammation. An use of adhesion is to limit the inflammation & the other to limit the diffusion of the matter. as in the lungs — or, in the cellular membrane forming sinuses.

Adhesive inflammation of the mucous membrane

is an irregularity that sometimes occurs in violent and rapid inflammation of that membrane. It is then covered with a coat of coagulable lymph analagous to suppuration in the serous membrane.

Wednesday December 8th

I omitted to mention yesterday a peculiarity of the suppuration stage, noticed by Mr. Hunter, viz its deterioration to the surface. We cant account for the circumstance but it does take place. It appears to be by the same general law that determines the radicle of the plant to the ground and the other part of it upward. The suppuration stage is sometimes too adhesive, and at others too thin, the latter generally happens when there is not power enough in the system to form healthy pus or the discharge in this stage may be sanious or bloody. This happens when the pus is not well organized. It may happen also from debility, either general or local. Another irregularity when we look for pus we sometimes find a curdly matter consisting of serum with pieces of coagulable lymph in it. All these are differences in quality; but, it may differ also in quantity. It may be abundant or deficient. They are all referable to variations in the actions of the vessels of the parts in which it is formed. Its characters are different in parts of different structure. On the mucous membrane it partakes of the character of mucus. On the serous membrane of serum &c. On the cellular membrane we generally look for thick pus.

It also has different properties as regards its action on the vital tissues. Thus healthy pus applies to a sore produces unpleasant feelings or effects + but, the action is particularly diseased if the pus is obtained from any specific disease as syphilis. Ulceration does not take place generally on a mucous membrane, but it does take place in some irregular cases.

Thus we have canker sores in the mouth and aphthae same nature in the intestinal canal.

Around the surface of ulcers the ragged parts are absorbed in all regular cases and as soon as this is effected the ulceration stops - but in some irregular cases this process does not stop but goes on further than is necessary to effect this purpose. of varieties in the ulcerative process. The restorative process on the mucous membrane is only liable to variety in regard to their period or existence. this is sometimes lengthened. When not interrupted it generally goes on rapidly But, when there is ulceration on the mucous membrane there are irregularities. The Granulations are sometimes not sufficiently vital & vascular and in such cases the granulations are very easily destroyed. Are there not parts of other structure subject to inflammation. This has been doubted Watching other parts than mucous membranes can also with inflammation. It is difficult to decide because the membranes are very extensive running in between the fibres & of almost every viscus. Thus if it be said there is inflammation in the liver does not cellular membrane of that part was the seat of it.

This however is not of much practical importance, because whether it is confined to the membranes or not it differs in the different organs. The cellular membrane also differs anatomically in the different parts. In some structures inflammation goes on more rapidly than in others. D. H. is inclined to believe that it is confined to the membranes. We come next to speak of complicated inflammation. It becomes complicated by a joining parts of different structure at the same time. Inflammation is extended from part to part by continued sympathy when the parts are connected also by contiguous sympathy. Parts of different structure are affected only by continuous sympathy. Parts of similar structure are affected only by contiguous sympathy. Thus when the mucous membrane is inflamed the inflammation is carried to the muscular coat. Continuous sympathy is of three kinds. 1st Happens when the inflammation is violent. 2d when suppuration takes place in circumscribed cavities in order to open a passage for the pus, when it is propagated by continuous sympathy. 3d Happens in specific inflammation which continues to extend from parts of one structure to parts of a different structure if not checked. The inflammation is probably seated in the cellular membrane in all these cases. We come now to the 4th Head viz the causes of inflammation. The Remote causes are various. any thing promoting debility predisposes to inflammation. Certain causes dispose the system to be affected more violently, these we call properly predisposing causes; for in all cases the body is predisposed to inflammation. Certain causes dispose particular parts to inflammation — these were noticed before. Again, certain causes dispose to peculiar

kinds of inflammation when inflamed at all, for these causes do not bring on inflammation in all cases. The exciting causes are numerous. 1st affecting composition of structure, as caustics, mechanical causes &c. 2. such as affect the vital properties, as by diminishing irritability - these are not so common. The Dr mentioned Brouns opinion of the action of cold in producing inflammation. viz that by the abstraction of heat the excitability was accumulated, and, by subsequent exposure to heat, such a state of excitement as constitutes inflammation was induced. The Dr does not think this theory correct, because he has seen the effects of cold produced whilst the cold still continued to act. (A story of a fellow passenger, who stripped off his coat to shave, and was attacked with rheumatism in the back before he put it on again.) Under the 3d head maybe classed all causes affecting the functions of the body. 1st such as simply interrupt the functions of the body, & such as occasion specific inflammation. Causes producing coldness are a low temperature or moisture producing evaporation. This is more effectual if the body has been previously heated. Dr T. thinks they act by the sudden interruption of the cutaneous functions. Is the internal parts sympathetic with the skin or is there a certain balance existing between the surface of the body and the internal parts of the trunk. If you lessen the circulation in the skin you increase it in the internal parts. There are some arguments in favour of both questions. The Dr can't decide. We are certain however, that the capillaries are destitute of their proportion of blood in these cases, while the internal functions are interrupted and have more than their usual quantity of blood. Thus by a restoration of the balance you remove one of the most impor

tant effects produced by this exposure. But, to effect a cure you must restore the Skin to the exercise of its usual functions. Then we say the disease is cured & resolution If Inflammation this balance be restored the cure is more easily ~~effected~~ performed, although resolution is not procured. Calo mag popiles produces Inflammation by interrupting the functions of the Skin & the method of cure supports this opinion. You do not produce Inflammation by Simple Stimuli, but you increase it. There are specific Stimuli that will produce it. Every cause of inflammation operates in a peculiar manner; particularly in Specific inflammation. Vegetable Stimuli produce inflammation on the Skin and of one Kind - viz. the Erisipelatous - this inflammation is confined generally to the part to which they are applied. Dr I. thinks the Ivy extends its inflammation further than any of the other vegetable substances - Some of these act on the Skin thro' the stomach as Horseradish. Animal Stimuli or poisons producing inflammation - are numerous - are of 2 Kinds - Healthy and morbid origin. Those of a healthy origin are found in a variety of animals of the insect tribe as fleas, musquitoes ~~&c.~~ cantharides &c. The poison of fleas &c are deposited from a particular part of the animal. Cantharides possesses it in every part of its body - Morbid poisons will be considered next Lecture —

Thursday Dec' 9th Clinical Lecture.

Hugh Butler a case of acute Rheumatism. Began about the 1st of the present Month. He was a black man, and a House servant who had been brot up comfortably & tenderly. Butler in consequence of something was thrown into a Perspiration and probably

from the colon & part of the pelvic flexure has originated. The disease began with pains in the hips, much aggravated by motion. So great indeed was the pain that he said he had lost the use of his limbs. We must distinguish this from palsy. In palsy the patient has every inclination to move the limbs, but has not the power. Now, in this case he had the power but not the inclination. Pain from the hips extended along the lower extremities. It has abated in the hips to day & is more severe in the knee. as yet there is no swelling, but this will probably occur. It is accompanied by sympathetic affection of the whole system. In some cases the affection of the system precedes the local affection. The pulse was hard, full & strong; but, is less hard to day. They are accelerated. At present 84 in a minute. The tongue is covered with a white coat edges and all. Generally the edges are clean. His tongue also has a shaggy appearance. There was thirst, want of appetite & constipation of bowels complains of being hot at night. This disease is not easily confounded with any other. The pain is more positive and aggravated by motion than in fever. nor is the affection of the system so universal as in fever. the mind is not ~~affected~~ ~~impaired~~ nor sensibility impaired as in fever. The sympathy of the heart and large vessels is direct, of the stomach, inverse. ~~Applications~~ Cure

Applications to the part may relieve but can't arrest the disease. It is not advisable to make the patient suffer much in order to relieve the pain of the original part for, it will be translated frequently to a more important part. If the part first attacked be unimportant as the heart, or stomach, then we may apply local remedies. In the latter part of the disease local applications relieve without danger.

In the early stage we may apply slight local remedies such as plantain leaves &c. We must first relieve the Rheumatic Diathesis of the System. In some cases it is proper to bleed. Some however object to this, & say that the heart & other important organs are more liable to be affected than if blood is not drawn. As the patient was [illegible] stout or plethoric I first administered and did not bleed him. Evacuating medicines are necessary in the beginning of all diseases to remove focal & undigested matter from the bowels & stomach. The cathartic procured some relief. As a palliative I gave him ½ gr of opium with 1 gr of Ipecac at bed time. It is useful in acute rheumatism to take off general excitement, for this purpose I prescribed Tart. antimon in small doses. Then remedies appeared to relieve him. I repeated the cathartic to day and ordered Chincona in doses of 30 or 40 grs. every 3 hours. This practice has been highly recommended by Heberden. He has produced a great many cases of its good effects. His experience runs counter to theory. Reasoning a priori we have no reason to think it would produce a good effect. Dr J's experience has not accorded altogether with Dr H's. He has however found some relief from it tho the relief was not so great as Dr H. experienced. Dr I. thinks it prevents parts from being affected which have not previously been affected. a part however may be attacked a 2d time even under the use of the bark according to Dr I. experience. Dr I. does not think that bark expedites the recovery from the disease at all; but, he thinks the sufferings are relieved by it. How does it relieve certainly not by its stimulating nor tonic properties. Stimulants however may be useful, because Tinct. Guaiac does relieve an acute rheumatism, & it is a powerful stimulant. But, Chincona may act by changing the properties - or by lessening the irritability of the system. Thus we may account for its effects in checking intermittent fever and Erisipelas.

the next is the case of James Duffield. a disease of the Liver.
he was put on the use of mercurials. The most unpleasant
symptoms of his disease have yielded. After X or 12 pills
his mouth became sore & removed the loss of appetite, hea
vine ss, cough & dyspnoea with which you will recollect he
was before attacked, but his countenance is not much al
tered. His blood appears deficient of red globules. He
should use nutritious food, frictions, tepid bathing, exercise
and cheerful company. All these are wanting and
of course the convalescence will be very slow. The
the cases at present in the Almshouse are not very inte
resting I will relate some recent cases in private prac
tice. Three children with Dysentery in one family.
This family lately moved into a house built the present
year, & the children slept in a room in which there
had not been a fire. The children were all attacked
in 4 days after the moved into the house. There must
have been some predisposing cause in this case, because
they were all affected in the same way together with
a domestic. These children had been sick 18 days be
fore the Dr saw them. They had frequent green stools
and discharges of bloody mucous at times. The stools were
rather small. The stomach was slightly empaired. The
countenance shew some marks of disease. They are
rather thin in flesh. The disease was confined to a small
extent of the mucous membrane of the large intestines and
probably of the lower part. This is proven by the length
of time the disease existed without producing violent effects
and by the discharge of fetid faces. The liver was affected,
hence green bile. The disease proved obstinate. I
gave a combination which I almost always find to suc
= ceed in all inflammatory affections of the mucous mem
= brane of long standing continuance, as in obstinate cough
of children. viz. Opii gr. j. Pulv. antim. gr. j. submur.
hydrg. gr. XV. div? into XIJ. pills. I find this proportion answer
for children from one to 4 years. I gave one every night
The first dose vomited them all. The youngest vomited first
& then purged twice. If they should have more discharges I di
= minished j. gtt. to the youngest & 2. gtts to the others after each
stool. They however had no more discharges. The pills
were repeated next night & produced a slight nausea
but did not vomit; they are now much relieved & will
no doubt soon be well. The gentleman we must
stop to day for want of matter.

vide no 4.

Of Morbid Animal poisons. They are called "morbid" because it their source, because obtained from diseased parts in opposition to their actions on the body. All morbid poisons do not produce inflammation ~~that~~ It has been much disputed whether the hydrophobia &c produce inflammation. Small pox measles &c are morbid poisons. They consist in a matter generated in one animal body, (mostly the human) and applied to another. The matter is sometimes in a ~~liquid~~ solid form as when procured to inoculate for small pox - and sometimes insensible, as when that disease is taken the natural way.

In all cases when the matter produces inflammation it is formed by parts in a state of inflammation. All of them have different characteristic properties or marks. They appear to have the properties of distinct beings living on other beings, like Animalcula. In some cases these inflammations from morbid poisons are of a definite continuance as small pox &c In other cases they are indefinite as Syphilis. In all cases, the matter producing the part originally diseased, when applied to another part ~~of the same subject~~ will produce the same disease in the same species. Thus the matter taken from the sore that produces hydrophobia in a dog & applied to another dog will produce the same disease but will not produce it in a man (2) He says the part originally diseased because matter taken from the secondary ulcer of Syphilis for example will not produce the disease in man.

We come next to speak of the proximate cause of inflammation. All we know about it is the state &c of the parts inflamed. We must enquire 1st what are the instruments of inflammation or to speak more plainly what are the parts producing inflammation. They are to be looked for among the organs or organic life. They are analagous to

the Phenomena of the growth of the Solids and Fluids & the secretions — now, the principal instruments of these functions are the minimi vasculi. Hence are infer they are also the instruments of inflammation. The cause of inflammation also is applied to these vessels and in them we find the first phenomena of inflammation. Disease is gradually propagated from the small to large vessels. The small vessels then we conclude, are the principal instruments of inflammation. The absorbents appear to perform important functions in inflammation — this we see in ulceration. In certain cases of inflammation you find the disease communicated by the Absorbents — as in Syphilis & also in common inflammation. The former instance is more noticed because it runs so much .. Do the nerves contribute their aid in either of the causes of inflammation? They have something to do, because you find increased sensibility; but, they are not essential — they are only affected by it, & dont help to produce the phenomena of the disease. Living beings destitute of nerves are susceptible of inflammation — as is seen in plants. 2 Head

What changes are wrought in the properties of the parts affected. Mr. Hunter supposed inflammation an increased action of the power of the part in all cases; & that in healthy inflammation the power itself was increased. If this is true then the properties are increased. The sensibility & irritability is also increased. Not only is the quantity augmented but they are changed in quality or kind — just like the changes in the secretions. Some have said that the modification always exists but is ordinarily dormant and only brot into action by the inflammation.

The different parts exercise specific properties. The powers must also be specific. Then we conclude the matters produced are different and the powers or properties are changed. They are modified

in all cases but in some cases have specific modifica-
tions. 3d Head We inquire what changes are
wrought in the organization of inflamed parts-
1st The minim vasculi are increased in size or dil-
ated- the lena then parts put on a red appearance
and admit red globules. The tumour is partly oc-
casioned by these increased dimensions. This also
occasions the tumour or swelling in pure inflamma-
tion of the mucous membrane. Are cases of in-
flammation confined to parts which never became
red, as in the glands? Dont know that they are en-
larged in this case but this probably are so judging
from analogy. W. Hunter thinks the vessels are
not only enlarged in inflammation but that new
vessels are formed. This probably occurs when the
disease is continued long, or is the part is much
increased in bulk, but is not necessary. Most parts
(except mucous membranes, & they are enlarged by an enlarge-
ment of the vessels,) are enlarged by coagulable lymph.
In all cases of inflammation it extends to certain
distances around the centre, but this increase in
the progress of the disease, as in abscess, it may be
varied by the constitution of the individual.
living larger in weak people. Probably other
peculiar changes take place that are not evident
to the senses- and these are probably confined to
the minutiae of organization. 4th Head We enquire
what are the changes wrought in the functions
of the inflamed parts. The 1st consists in the changes
of the different stages, as suppuration, absorption &c
All these changes have for the most part reference to
some object. I dont mean that they are governed by
any intelligence; but, the laws of the system are such
that when they are interrupted new operations take
place and have a tendency generally to remove the
cause of discomfiture- and to restore the parts to their

original state. In some cases the objects are not deficient & obvious. Thus you cant produce resolution of a calculus in Inflammation. or if there be a wound you cant produce resolution until the parts are reduced to their original state. Inflammation then consists in a temporary modification of the functions, organization & properties of the joints in which it is exercised. Inflammation is common & specific. 1st common inflammation is either acute or chronic. when it progresses rapidly it is called acute. the reverse chronic. There is no precise limit between them. hence other terms are used as "Per-acute" when very rapid & "Sub-acute" an intermediate stage between acute and chronic. Chronic should be confined to those cases when the various processes are going on but slowly; as in Consumption. Induration should be called permanent inflammation.

Common inflammation is varied by the structure of the part in which it occurs the difference consists in the rapidity. It is generally speaking more slow in hard parts than in parts of loose texture. Inflammation is much more slow in Ligaments than in muscle, slower still in Tendon & slowest of all in bone. Thus in amputation at the shoulder joint if you attempt a union between the muscles and cleavage of the scapula without removing the articular cartilage you find that union will not take place by the first intention. The Lymphatic glands appear to be an exception to this rule being very slow in their inflammation tho it is probably owing more to the peculiarity of the inflammation than of the part itself. Inflammation does not take place equally slow between different parts — as between muscles and cartilage.

thus in amputation at the shoulder joint if you attempt a union between the muscles and the glenoid cavity of the Scapula, without previously removing the articular cartilage, you will find the parts wont adhere by the first intention. Some parts are liable to particular varieties as the skin: it resembles generally inflammation of the mucous membrane It differs from this however, inasmuch as, it has not an exposed secretory surface. The Cuticle is not liable to absorption. Generally there is specific diseases to which the inflammation extends; but, is not always so easily traced in such as have not adhesive inflammation as Erysipelas.
I will treat of specific inflammations next lecture.

Saturday December 11th

Specific Inflammation. We will call all inflammations specific which differ from common inflammation except the irregularities of common inflammation. 1st Specific Inflammation of which I will treat is the Scrophulous. It is peculiar to certain constitutions. A certain set of persons will put on a scrophulous appearance many times. But these appearances may arise in such constitutions without any previous injury. The characteristics of Scrophulous constitutions are 1st Light, thin delicate soft skin, light hair & eyes, of a delicate - lips thick: the complexion is sometimes dark & in these cases are of a dirty colour or appearance, they are The countenance is at the same time bloated. The bodies of such people are commonly disproportioned. The head is large & chest flat - have peculiarities of functions also they are feeble & slow - thus they are dyspeptic & costive or liable to diarrhoea. The bowels are tender & they are liable to syncope from

slight causes. The Secretions in such persons are not healthy. They are subject to cold feet and hands and are particularly susceptible of the sensation from cold. These peculiarities are not all found in every Scrophulous constitution. There are some marked cases of Scrophula or such as are decieving to people not accustomed to noticing them; they are generally seen in females their complexion is fine & they have red florid healthy looking cheeks. they are soon fatigued and short breathed. Sometimes they exhibit some Scrophulous disease as Phthisis pulmonalis. Nor does every person having the constitution be free from Scrophula & on the other hand other constitutions often have Scrophulous complaints. This kind of constitution is hereditary but not universally so. It frequently passes over one or two generations and then appears. This is common. we frequently see a child resembling its grandfather when the father & the child did not resemble him. Such people undergo a change at important periods of like such as puberty &c they are frequently all soaked more severely in consequence of these changes, than other people.

Parts peculiarly liable to Scrophulous disease are principally the absorbent glands. The mesenty in early childhood, and the glands about the neck in more advanced childhood. commonly several glands are affected at the same time. The articulations are also liable to Scrophula. Sexual of the viscera too and mostly before 40 years of age. The lungs are generally affected between 18 & 40 years of age.

Characteristics of Scrophulous inflammation. The inflamed parts are generally pale & void of blood. the disease is slow. Then the chief characteristics are a fullness in the part and a looseness in the texture

of the disease. The skin over the gland is livid but the gland itself is pale. The matter is not purulent but resembles custard-like, or is thick & adhesive pus. The edges of the ulcer are thick and the granulations pale. The opening is small at first and gradually enlarges. If the mucous membrane be the seat of the disease the suppuration mucus has analogous peculiarities. The suppuration does not readily take place. At first it is more serous and afterwards more daily.

Are varied in different cases. Common inflammation in scrophulous constitutions takes on the scrophulous character; particularly if the inflammation is long continued. Then differ from inflammation produced from morbid poisons. We will next describe some specific inflammations produced by Morbid poisons. 1st. Vaccine Inflammation. This is seated on the skin. The phenomena are local. in 48 hours after vaccination begins to form a pimple of a peculiar character. After 3 days it is enlarged and forms a vesicle. In 7 days is converted into a vesicle. The form is peculiar it is flat, circular and indented in the middle with little ribs running from the centre to the circumference. It is surrounded by inflammation of a circular form. After 9 days the vesicle begins to draw dark in the centre extending gradually to the circumference. Meanwhile the inflammation declines gradually. and the scab drops off from the 18th to 21st day. leaving little indentations.

Variolus inflammation resembles the vaccine in many respects. The diseased part from inoculation does not take a circular form but is jagged and irregular. The 2d form or the Pocks on other parts of the body, originates in a pimple gradually enlarging and becoming a vesicle, in

in the bottom of which the cuticle laughs & leaves a pit. This does not occur in vaccination. In variola cicatrization occurs before the granulations have time to fill up the space. The inflammation around each pock or pit is more severe than in the vaccine. But in the confluent small pox these inflamed surfaces run into each other.

In Rubeola or measles the inflammation seems scarcely to extend beyond the formation stage. There is redness & heat, but little tumor & no pain in the part. When the inflammation subsides a fine cuticle is thrown off. Scarlatina is similar to measles & in all these inflammations as I do flashes there is a strong resemblance.

We come now to the consideration of the 6th general head. viz. Constitutional affections attending inflammation. When the inflammation is slight & in parts & constitutions not irritable and in parts admitting distention the effect is only local. In the opposite cases the System sympathizes. Extensive inflammation produces most readily general sympathy. Inflammation more distant from the heart with extensive parts, occasion general inflammation more readily than in other parts. In vital parts as the Brain, heart & stomach it will occasion sympathy more readily than in the Liver, pancreas or Spleen. In hollow organs, if distended as bladder full of urine or faeces) it occasions general sympathy more readily & easily than in parts more readily distended. Inflammation in irritable constitutions is more general than persons of an opposite character. In ~~consumptive~~ the same constitution much depends on the frequency with which they have been affected: one who has never been affected

with inflammation will have more general sympathetic affections. The sympathetic affections are various - they vary in kind and degree. The variations of kind are reducible to two heads. viz. acute & chronick. In the acute the system is roused to unusual exertions. In the chronick the powers of the system are universally depressed. They are sometimes complicated. 1st of that kind of general sympathy in which the powers of the system appear to be roused & is called general inflammation. it is called also sympathetic fever & general fever. There is no such thing as general inflammation says Dr J. He proposes calling it "direct general sympathy" but does not think it right to introduce new names when the old ones can be made to answer. He will therefore chuse the name that he thinks the least exceptionable of the other three viz. "general inflammation". The symptoms are 1st a hardness of the pulse. If there is any doubt about the pulse, if it is not decidedly hard it is not general inflammation. 2d The blood when drawn is sizy buffy and cupped. 3d There is frequent respiration accompanied with a desire for cold air - the breath is hot & there is a dry cough. The tongue is white & dry - the fauces dry - appetite impaired. 6th There is great thirst for cold drink - 5th there is constipation & hard faeces. 8th The skin is red & hot - the urine tinged & often in the face. also on the Tunica conjunctiva. 9th The urine is high coloured, hot & diminished in quantity - it becomes turbid & when cold deposites a heavy coloured sediment. These symptoms are all referable to the organic system. But besides these there are in several cases symptoms referable to the animal system - both, these are generally owing originally to the organic system. These symptoms are 1st restlessness of the mind or body. 2d Delirium or Stupor

with swelled eyes. The delirium is of the low muttering kind. They accom in various degrees. Several of them an often mean = ing. an often ushered in by chills. I observed before that chills generally accompany new processes or functions or functions that are not always performed. The symp = toms first appearing are of the organic system. The ani = mal symptoms dont generally come on till after 2 days. The patients are generally more free from the symptoms in the morning. The symptoms commonly terminate with their causes. when the inflammation ceases they cease. When suppuration takes place the most marked symp = toms subside. When the local disease is not relieved the symptoms go on generally, and death en = sues from the general inflammation. Convulsions in these cases often precede death. —

Monday Decr 13th.

Of the termination of general inflammation continued. General inflammation when the first stages have not been relieved the secretion and nutrition stag = es. When the local disease continues with violence the general agitation increases and death ensues from the effects of the general inflammation. Convulsion and delirium generally precede death. It has been thought that they are produced by injury done the Brain but can not certain whether it is the case, if it is we do not discover in what way it does it. General inflammation is also produced by other causes as from fever, when there is no inflammation the menstruation and when the secretion performed at the time of lactation.

We divided the acute sympathetic affections of genl. fever into 2 kinds in the one which we have described the powers of the system were roused to unusual exertions; we come now to speak of that one in which the powers of the system are much depressed.

It was first described by Dr. Fordice under the name of ~~Symptoms of~~ irritation or great irritation. It has a bad name hence probably the reason it has not been generally described. - Symptoms of irritation. we will first make some remarks on the word irritation. It is considered some thing morbid or irregular. because there is irritability in health which is different. Thus we speak in disease of irritation in the stomach, bowels, lungs &c. The system is considered as morbidly affected by some local irritation in the disease under consideration. This affection occurs when the inflammation is seated in irritable parts as the skin, and mucous membrane, particularly near the skin, if the glandular not affected, as happens in what we call malignant sore throat. If the glands of the mucous membrane are affected the disease inflammation is not irritable. or if it be seated in the periosteum, ligaments, tendons or Testicles the inflammation is irritable parts - or in other words their vessels are irritable when disease inflammation is once produced. those parts affect the constitution much more than inflammation of the same magnitude in other parts as the muscles. - Symptoms of irritation occur in persons of irritable constitutions. They are more easily produced when the inflammation is attended with great pain. It may probably be traced to a sympathetic affection of the stomach in the first instance. General inflammation there is a direct sympathy of the heart

of increased vigor. In this case we find the following symptoms 1st The powers of the system are diminished or there is debility. In the early stages, there is symptoms of general inflammation. 2d The functions of the organic system are imperfectly performed; particularly digestion & assimilation & nutrition - hence dyspepsia & emaciation. 3d The effects on the animal system differ generally from the organic system. The difference depends more on the particular organ affected than on the nature of the affection hence the mind is dull & so in inflammation of the Liver. In Chronic inflammation of the Lungs the patient is cheerful but this does not occur in chronic inflammation following acute inflammation in health people. There is also a great disposition to sleep when the great organs are affected with chronic inflammation, particularly in the later stages of it. 4th The powers are diminished and those remaining are more active in some cases particularly when the parts are undergoing suppuration and ulceration. The paroxysms occur once or twice a day generally. The cause is supposed to depend on an effort of the system to cure the disease. These Paroxysms warn the system. This is called Hectic Fever. (A consciousness of the system: see Mr Hunter) The symptoms of Hectic are divided into three stages In the 1st The skin is pale and cold & thirst - tongue dry & sometimes coated - the appetite generally impaired during the paroxysm - great thirst. This stage continues 1, 2, or 3 hours. It is often accompanied by sensation of distress all over the body, particularly at the precordia - sometimes there are rigors & the countenance is pallow and ghastly - The pulse is frequent but feeble. The cold stage occurs mostly in the forenoon

in this case is more soon & short. In the 2d stage the skin is more full, face flushed but the skin of other parts pale. The body becomes warm. The patient feels a burning sensation in the palms of the hands & feet. The pulse is more full sometimes more frequent and sometimes hard. when very small & at the same time hard, it is called wiry. Then is generally restlessness The mind is susceptable of due exercise, but soon becomes exhausted. The thirst & so continues. This stage is followed after but not always by the 3d stage Particularly if the paroxysm occurs in the night the 3d stage is apt to come on. At other times the 2d subsides without the 3d. The most prominent symptom of this stage is the sweating. Then is a peculiar feeling of the skin. It feels as if it were dissolving & might be wiped off. The pulse is generally more slow and less frequent. The patient sleeps soundly. as this stage diminishes the strength is less diminished if the patient rises a little. If the Local disease is removed in chronic inflammation the general symptoms subside. They begin to subside as soon as the local ~~symptoms~~ begins to mend. When the local disease continues and gets worse, the general affection becomes more constant & acquires its strongest features. The functions of aspiration fail & the blood is unaerated. all the natural functions become deranged & gradually fail. The vital functions are performed with less vigor from day to day The vital functions depend on the natural functions - if the natural functions fail the vital also fail. At length the powers of life become exhausted & the patient dies in a fainting fit from the slightest cause - & he dies away in the most gradual & slow manner possible.

If the Lungs or Liver

in the seat of the disease influ a considerable portion of them may be diseased and the other parts of them perform the functions - but, it is not so with the heart or brain. In all these cases some effect is produced by interuption of the functions, & these will modify the sympathy of the parts. An inflammation of part of the heart may take place & the functions will be deranged in this case the system sympathizes with the functions of the heart and not with the inflammation of the part. Specific inflammation occasions specific effects - as constitutional effects of the 2d & 3d stages of Syphilis are thought to be of a peculiar kind.

Is the intention of cure the same in all cases of inflammation? certainly not the same in all cases. 1st Intention. If there be a mechanical cause it must be removed - as a thorn or splinter of bone. 2d In other cases we are content with guarding the system from interuption - as when the disease has a salutary tendency - or if it be too far advanced - or when the remedies are worse than the disease. 3d. In other cases we endeavour to produce a resolution either wholy or partially. There are the intentions in local inflammation. - Some remarks on each Intention - The 1st requires no particular explination. The 2d seldom requires any explination - if the inflm is salutary or if the disease is far advanced &c we guard against accidents only. If the remedies required are worse & the disease slight we omit the remedies. If the inflm is of a specific kind as the small pox we dont try to re-

= move the inflammation, but let it run its course. We may modify it but cant stop it. 3dly. Resolution. One general principle to be regarded in resolution, is - if we can operate on the system so as to remove one important symptom we will frequently remove all the rest. Thus in the first cold stage of fever, if you can remove the cold or produce warmth, you sometimes remove or check the other stages or even. I would not be understood as recommending this as an advisable effort in all cases.

We employ to produce resolution - 1st. Evacuants General or local. a sympathy seems to exist in a part = ficial set of vessels around the inflammation & hence local bleeding does more than if the same quantity is taken from the whole system. & it produces more relief if taken from small vessels in the neighbourhood than if taken from large ones - Hence the great benefit of cupping or Leeches

Evacuations are also produced & increased by the secretions, as by purging. & we use such medicines as discharge out of the contents of the stomach & bowels & increase the discharge of mucus from the glands of the intestines - but, we use saline purgatives which discharge a quantity of mucus & from the small vessels - they also increase the quantity of blood in these same small vessels & thus produce a revulsion from the inflamed part - again we use = lients in the way of counter irritation. Such inflammations will not exist in the neighbourhood of each other ordinarily - hence Blisters or other Irritants in the neigh

= bourhood of inflamed parts by producing a greater influ
=ence on the disease. This effect happens most remark
-ably when the joints are connected by the vessels as
between the Pleura & Rim.

Thursday Decr 16th Clinical.

The man that has been using the Chincona for Rheuma
=tism is much benefitted by it. Dr. thinks it produced as
decided advantage in this case in any case he has ever seen
it tried. Cunningham with Ascites. The disease in
her case resists all remedies. Last week she took
Carbonate of Potash without any good effect. She is now
taking Sulph Ether with alcohol. The Dr would
have tried the effect but she does not know how to obtain it.

Elizabeth Johnson - a new case. We dont know
the female history. She Lost a child about two months
ago. The Lochial discharge continued 3 or 4 weeks when
she was taken with pains in the Loins front of the abdomen
& in both iliac regions - She was bled and the pains
relieved. Shortly afterwards her feet and abdomen began
to swell. The pains continue - pulse is 90. small full
tongue coated, white & dry - bowels irregular loose appe
=tite - discharges from bowels not natural - occasional
chills - Lochia still continues. Inflammation is often
produced by derangement or interruption of the functions
of the uterus remarkably in interruptions of the functions of
uterus. Inflammation is then produced either in the uterus
or its vicinity - sometimes in the Ovaries or ovaria - or pe
=ritoneum. The Dr apprehends that there is some disch

interruption in this case. He suspects inflammation in peritoneum
in lower part of the abdomen & pelvis & perhaps in one of the ova-
ria but of the latter am not so certain. Proof - pain & tender-
ness in lower part of the abdomen - some fluid effused into the peri-
-toneum - feet when handled but can not do at present
We infer then that there is slight inflam in some part of the peri-
-toneum - ovary may probably be affected. Thinks do from a
bloody discharge being continued from the uterus - This
will happen however from inflammation in the neighbour-
-hood. In addition we find the system affected by general
sympathy - 1st There is weakness - loss of milk, notwithstan-
ding she still eats - This is attributable in part to general
debility & in part to the particular sympathy existing
between the uterine system and breasts. What is the
proper treatment? Shall we regard the water - or the
debility? We must regard the cause of them both. This
cause we conceive to be low inflammation of
the peritoneum. Hence directs for the most part
evacuations on the lower part of the abdomen - and
mercurials - if relieved by this shall give tonics, to pre-
-vent a relapse.

Smith makes some remarks on other cases very ana-
-logous to and such as he has not seen described in any
other Book. The case to which I am inquired
& troublesome, but, not dangerous. You find here distress
the countenance sometimes crowded in plethoric people -
in others the countenance only shews distress - sickness
at stomach - pain in bowels costive - many symp-
-toms of irritation are generally found & sometimes you
find symptoms of general inflammation. On particu-

= ter inquiry you find that some irregularities have taken
place in the discharge of the menses. The patient you
will find has cast her feet or taken cold at the moment
of the appearance of the menses. You would suppose
that this was to be treated like irregularities from cold
= wings that if you could produce a free discharge
the complaint would be removed. but in conse
= quence of the interruption of the discharge there is pro
= duced an inflammation which will continue
in despite of the removal of the cause. Pain
and in the [illegible] difficulty of making water
The stomach sympathizes generally. There is not always
a difficulty in the discharge of the urine. The pain
is above the os pubis & more particularly in one or the
other side. In consequence of the interception of the
discharge there is produced an inflammation.
The course of the disease is not always the same. If
there is inflammation in the urinaries, ovaria or peri
= toneum - the difficulty will exist in these parts. Or
if the inflam is violent suppuration may be produced
in the Vagina & in this case the patient will have
great pain & a discharge of blood, purulent matter
The abscess is probably seated in the cellular membra
around the Vagina. If in the urinaries the
inflam will generally subside in 8 or 10 days. The
[illegible] a case in which he was under the necessity
of introducing the catheter for 6 months. There was
no mechanical obstruction: probably the bladder had

lost its power of contraction. In the same case the bladder was enlarged & a peeping down took place of the uterus took place at the time of the pain - There were also frequent collections of bloody matter; but, the Dr could not discover their seat - they were also preceded & great distress & their discharge followed by relief. So difficult a case as this is rare. Do not recollect to have seen ascites except when the disease had continued a long time. What is the proper treatment? To promote resolution & with this view use first Evacuants. Also when the patient is not constitutionally feeble or debilitated. Evacuate the bowels freely by purges - don't vomit - next vesication as near as possible to the disease. Alkalines - as mur. potash conjoined with Tart antim. If the case if there is not too much nausea, must be given. The symptoms will subside as soon as the mouth is sore. In many cases the patient says she is well sooner than she really is - from this arises the greatest difficulty - hence after trouble. In some slight cases a train of hysteric symptoms arise - in others more severe, ascites. The Dr thinks suppuration in these cases resembles fistula in ano. - - -

Friday Dec 17th

The Dr wished to make one remark respecting ossifications, viz that is that the benefit of them is more obvious when the inflammation is a part of chronic disease.

Bleeding is one method in order to irritate & accelerate. The most powerful & sure is mercury in certain cases. I will endeavour to explain - as when the secretions are interrupted - as by the application of cold. The means I am first to make some general observations. It is desirable before that the properties of the mercury are absorbed & not carried out the circulation - or they may be

agents as stimulate the part and thus produce a cure. Dr J. Pringle
The latter not so rational a conjecture as the first. If
it is employed in the early stages it will frequently
produce a resolution if in the late stages will induce it
to suppurate. There are many other alterations such as
the production of an hardness - and many vegetable excre-
tions as fungus carnosus &c. There is the last in the
case of cancer that we do not have in the others, viz
a dryness of the mouth. Sometimes the mouth becomes
sore without the system in general being affected. Again
it sometimes happens that the part inflamed an organ
in processes that cannot be interrupted and then the parts dis-
=eased do not yield to the remedy. Example - variolous
disease - may make the mouth sore but cannot cure
the variolic inflammation. Somewhat like elective
attraction in chemistry. Some substances have a stron-
=ger affinity for each other than for others.
Thus lye doesn't decompose sulph. acid. If the virus vario-
=lous has a greater affinity for the part diseased than for the re-
=medy, then the remedy don't cure. The reverse is true in typh
=oid poison.
Next we may rank Sedatives -
as the narcotic substances. In some cases they produce a
resolution. oftener in Chronic than acute inflam: as Cic
=uta & Digitalis. Dr J. supposes they act by diminishing the
energy of the small vessels. Digitalis cures Dropsy by removing
the inflammation of the small vessels & thus removing the cause
Many of these same articles act on inflam: when applied ex
=ternally - besides them there are a different set of articles that
reduce inflam: by being applied to the part as the different
preparations of Lead. They may act by removing the irritation
or by producing cold by evaporation - as alcohol. or they may
act by stimulating. We know that general Stimulants will
sometimes reduce inflam: Thus, an incipient catarrh will often
be relieved by drinking Spts of wine in its acception &c. but
if it does not relieve it increases the inflammation

By increasing the action over the whole System the distribution is changed. This practice is only allowable in diffused. To remove in general & apparently remove the local disease. Besides this some remedies must be directed to the whole System. 1st of those regarding general Inflammation. 2d Bloodletting. The other remedies should be all those tending to diminish the force and frequency of the action over the whole System - we should also use what may be called negative remedies - viz avoid all stimulants - as stimulating food drinks &c. or the antiphlogistic regimen.

Next Symptoms of Irritation. Here the principles are not so easy of application. 1st Remove all causes which will irritate the System in the performance of its functions. Thus you must empty the bowels and stomach by emetics, and such purgatives as act on the muscular coat of the intestines. as Rhubarb & aloes. If the patient be watchful remove that watchfulness - procure sleep by regimen if you can, if not by narcotics. Promote the regular performance of all the functions. dont make the System perform any more than its functions. You may remove many Symptoms of irritation although the cause continues: & sometimes you can go further as in Tetanus. When the wound causing tetanus is trifling or altogether well, you must regard altogether the state of the System & the principle article is opium. you must observe debility & irritability and the principle article for this purpose is opium - however it may operate. dont let the opium interrupt the natural functions. Administer opium in a large dose - not less than 5 grs in an ordinary case. Give it in a liquid form because in many cases the cant quickly dispatch it when in a solid form - if however the liquid is rejected by the stomach give it in substance & if neither can it by the bowels & in that case double the dose - viz when injected per anum. If not relie

ved or it dont produce an effect may repeat it in an hour but if the case is urgent may repeat it in 40 minutes. Its effects are seen by leaving the pain &c. creating stupor exciting the mind or by an itching about the nose & eyes. The Physician should watch its effects himself - an ignorant attendant cant be trusted in this case. Ordinarily the intervals have been too long & the doses too small. Its effects must be aided generally by the warm bath. Sympathetic affections. In chronic cases when the local disease cant be removed it will be dificult to remove the sympathetic affections. avoid aggravating it by other diseases or by indigestible food. avoid undue exercise, or, improper indolence of the animal system. These remedies do good then by regulating

Saturday Dec. 18th

Fever. Dr Jackson writes on this subject with difficulty inasmuch as every medical author has described it in his own way ~~& some~~ We cant state what is known on this subject without some system. The Phenomena must be connected by the causes. In common language Fever implies the existence of heat in the patient. Thus is one particular disease which has never received any other name than Fever & that is the one the Dr means to describe. The most simple case of fever is that in which one succession of symptoms follow each other in one series. It may consist of one or more paroxysms - & these may be seperates or one paroxysm may begin before the other terminates. I will then consider fever consisting of one or more paroxysms. I will first describe an Ephemera or fever lasting only one day & 2d consider the

[illegible]uptition of fever. 3d shall consider the causes. 4th the varieties and appearances after death 5th as being combined with other diseases. 6th The Prognosis & 7th & last the method of cure.

1st Then a simple paroxysm of fever or Ephemera. The paroxysm of any fever is said to commence much more frequently between 8 a.m. & 8. P.M. than in the other 12 hours. Most commonly the accesp commences with a Lassitude which pervades the whole body. this is a symptom of the animal system, but it is doubtful whether it belongs altogether to the mind. Then is an inaptitude to see or hear or notice impressions or exercise any of the functions of the mind. 4th Then is an inaptitude to exercise the will & the inaptitude is greater than the diminution of pain. The patient wants the inclination to do any thing. if he could form the resolution he has the power to act or perform. This inaptitude is not always the first symptom. Sometimes the organic symptoms are the first shewn. The other symptoms of the animal system are 1st Pain, coma or delirium, paralysis Pain varies in degree, but is rarely acute. its seat also varies. generally in many parts. as head, back, Loins & extremities particularly. Pain of head most confined to the forehead in the accesp of fever, of which you must recollect I am now speaking & in this case is heavy & dull. In the weak limbs is aching and indefinite in its seat.

It is sometimes sense as if the bones are breaking & then are the name "break bone fever". Paralysis when it occurs is of one of the organs of sense generally. loss of memory is somewhat like it. neither of them are common nor is coma in the beginning. In an early period then are symptoms of the organic system. then are probably the first but they don't attract the notice of the patient. The natural functions as digestion. assimilation, secretion &c are arrested in the beginning commencement of the disease. The appetite is impaired. digestion is stopped. The peristaltic motion

of the intestines impeded - absorption is also stopped - nutrition & secretion decreased or diminished - sometimes if not stopped a change - hence coat on the tongue - The skin is dry & shrunk - urine in small quantity & transparent. The small vessels generally are contracted - hence Cullens Theory of fever - a diminution of heat is one proof of the contraction of the small vessels - most of the symptoms appear to arise from a stoppage of the secretions - There are also other new sensations & symptoms - Thirst for instance, and a peculiar sensation of distress about the precordia - sometimes vomiting - The Phenomena of the accession of fever are manifested in the vital functions - The contractions of the heart are more frequent than in health - This increase of pulse is gradual. In Ephemeral fever it rises to 130 - In other fevers is not more than 100 generally - Probably an accumulation of blood in the large vessels from a contraction of the small vessels - changing respirations may be accounted for in the same way - in part - the pant is owing to an affection of all the muscles of respiration - at this period the respiration is slow & heavy - sometimes sighing & anxiety

Generally there is a depression of strength throughout the whole body - at this stage of the disease from a depression and loss of strength - Proof - the sudden recovery of it - Is more remarkable in the animal system than the organic, at least it is more evidenced here - Dr Hordices description of the first stage of fever or the accession - depression of vital powers, peculiar sensations at the stomach, a contraction of the small vessels and an accumulation in the large ones - Sometimes this accession is fatal - If not ex

tain other symptoms arise and then are divided into 3 stages viz cold, hot & sweating. They have been supposed to arise from efforts of nature to remove the disease. Horror & Rigor - a cold - ness generally attends these symptoms - a pulling of the skin as if in motion. Shilliness is not constant - it follows in the most pro - tract cases - sometimes occurs at the accession. The horror & rigor are followed by other symptoms - increased depression of strength - "goose flesh". Tongue coated - mouth dry & clammy - unpleasant sensation of stomach is increased nausea & vomiting in this or the next stage - sometimes bile & probably pancreatic juice are thrown up by vomiting sometimes the vomiting gives great relief. The duration of this stage is various - it rarely has a precise period of ter - mination they gradually mix with the hot stage & increased heat comes on gradually. The patient grows hot in va - rious parts irregularly. commonly the lower extremities are cold & the upper are hot. The patient feels hot to the bystander & cold to himself - sometimes the reverse - Dr H. says the thermometer will sometimes contradict both patient & bystander, but Dr I. cant believe this - At length the heat is established above the ordinary standard. Dr Horner says it rises to 105 or 108. and thermometer mark it at 112°. But Dr I never saw it rise above 104°. The patient in this case grows hot heat more rea - dily. The body changes from pale to red in this stage is dry. The pulse is more frequent & full & commonly strong. Horner says the pulse in this stage is obstructed, next respiration is shorter & quicker. Pain also affects the internal parts of the head. Throbbing & sometimes delirium. Stupor dont generally occur at this stage or if it does is unperfect. Thirst in all the stages but is extreme in the hot stage for cold water The urine is loaded & transparent. There is a great

degree of restlessness & depression of body & mind. and inability to reason in time. Hahnemann observed that we might think him too minute in his descriptions & observations but that unless we became acquainted minutely with the symptoms we could never be able to treat the disease. It was like two men travelling thro a county the one was satisfied to gain his knowledge of the country from travelling the principal road. The other who wished to know land must if he wanted to become acquainted with the county & land, enter into the minutiæ, he must view in every part & "all its relations".

Monday December 28th

The hot stage begins to subside after several hours its termination is various sometimes terminates at the in Sweating. The crisis or symptoms the following may be favourable or otherwise. The symptoms of favourable crisis are a subsidence of all the morbid symptoms and a return to the natural state. When the Crisis is perfect the morbid symptoms subside at once. Sometimes subside gradually. All the morbid symptoms go off then skin returns to its natural state sickness of stomach go off &c. Their order is various. A perfect crisis is the subsidence of all the Phenomena of disease & 2d the Phen of health return. Appetite, sensibility, irritability &c restored. The mind is more ready to exercise, and the mind more prompt to obey, and more ready to exercise the commands of the will. There is however a loss of strength. 3d During the crisis some effects result from the Physic in the passions under which the system is placed.

the system is placed. Here effects of the next morbid
differ from the ordinary phenomena of health. One of
the most remarkable of these is increasing. In the first
stage the capillaries are full, but the secretions
of the skin are stopped up. These being stimulated
by the hot ~~secretions~~ capillaries pour out sweat.
Sweat is the effect not the cause of this change. The urine
is also discharged more copiously from the same cause.
It deposits a sediment at the crisis. If the disease
stop in a critic will illustrate this idea; remove the
obstruction and the water flows for a time in large
quantities than usual. The bowels are usually evacuated at this time; this is accounted for
from the increased secretion of the liver and other
glands emptying their fluids into the intestines.
It may occasion diarrhea & this may be aggravated by debility. These symptoms are taking
place two several hours, and are following by
health and strength. In Ephemera generally, the first stage continues 2 hours. The
second stage 2 or 3 hours before crisis begins
to take place. It continues a short time
when it terminates by inflammation or hemorrhage. In some cases it continues longer
than 24 hours, and is owing in this case to
a prolongation of the hot stage. One
symptom appertaining to the appearance of the
tongue— when crisis takes place the tongue
is cleaned. All the symptoms mentioned rarely if ever happen in any case of fever.
Sometimes the weight falls partly on the brain
heart or stomach &c. In the most perfect
cases the parts are equally affected.

vide No. 5.

Lecture of Monday Decr. 28th on Fever continued

There is no Pathognomonic Symptom of fever. No one symptom that constitutes fever. The pulse is sometimes perfectly natural. Fever seems to belong to the whole System. does not depend on local disease. It does not depend on the continuance of its proximate cause. Fever compounded, or consisting of more than one Paroxysm has intervals of perfect health or at least the appearance of it. observing also certain periods. It is called Intermittent fever. In other cases the paroxysm ends suddenly and is then called Remittent. In other cases it continues at the time it is then called Continued fever. There is only a difference in degree between Remittent & continued Probably there is no instance of genuine fever in which the symptoms are without any. All these fevers regard the Diurnal period. But they do not regard every day. It is impossible therefore to account for them from any of the ordinary Revolutions. Intermittent fever, may return every day it is then called quotidian - every other day Tertian - or every 3d day as Quartan The interval between the commencement of the fit and the end of it is called the paroxysm. and the interval between one paroxysm & the next, the intermission. ~~Examination in the~~

Tertian ~~fever~~ is the most common, most perfect and most essential form. Many people think it continues under disease in all fevers. One distinction of Intermittents to be found in the cold stage being more severe and complete in them than continued fevers in their commencement.

They may then be distinguished in the cold stage. When the crisis is not perfect you may look for another paroxysm or if the patient has been subject lately to an intermittent you may look for another paroxysm altho' the crisis should be perfect. If a perfect crisis takes place after the 2d or any other paroxysm the disease may be continued. Habit has an influence. The interval sometimes varies 2 hours either way. This variation may occur regularly or irregularly. It is remarkable that the anticipated paroxysm avoids the night and so of the paroxysm that is delayed. The symptoms of an imperfect crisis differ they often consist only in general languor, or pain in the back. The patient is liable to be confined with the fatigue of the paroxysm. You may form a better opinion of the crisis after the patient has slept. This of course would influence your practice. If another paroxysm was not expected remedies would not be necessary. If the patient does not sleep after the paroxysm 6 or 8 hours will be necessary to recover from the fatigue of the paroxysm. Dr Fordyce says the paroxysms of the Tertian are repetitions of simple fever. The symptoms are the same. In the middle it is said to consist of paroxysms that are imperfect in the middle of perfect ones and at the end or near it again imperfect.

Ordinarily the paroxysms occur at the fore part of the day but in continued fever generally in the after part of the afternoon grow more violent after a while and continue ... ordinarily about 2 months if not checked. It then may rise a day ... paroxysm ... the disease terminates in health. Or it may terminate in death. This may occur during the ... or the patient may die from exhaustion. It

This is pale unless [illegible] or hemorrhoids [illegible] the disease that can't be cured [illegible] the person is not cured.

Quotidian. Two doses here [illegible] accompanied, called "double tertian". The paroxysm may [illegible] generally [illegible] is universally called double tertian.

Quartan. In these B. [illegible] Prof. thinks there is no fever but only [illegible] double quartan. [illegible] Tuesday Dec.

Continued fever. Prof. marks [illegible] Continued and Remittent fever. [illegible] remittent we have an exception [illegible] explain [illegible] generally called the [illegible] they are [illegible] the [illegible] remittent [illegible] formally with chills [illegible] not do [illegible] the cold stage [illegible] and [illegible] in Cont. fever, [illegible] Cont. [illegible] 24 hours [illegible] the hot stage [illegible] 103° in the axilla. [illegible] confirmed. [illegible] is taken from the [illegible]. This cast is generally white [illegible] a yellowish [illegible] in the commencement [illegible] there is a loss of appetite, nausea [illegible] vomiting. The bowels are [illegible]. Secretion, [illegible]

other frequent in quality. The urine don't differ to a [illegible] The [illegible] functions are also changed. The pulse is from 85 to 100 & fuller than in health. Respiration is quicker and shorter than in health. The animal functions also are affected as in Ephemera. It is far stronger than Ephemera in its most important features but not so distinct as in Ephemera. Continued fever has no crisis. In 48 hours there is some abatement of symptoms, and exacerbations occur about 6 o'clock in the evening without any crisis having preceded. Respecting the time of the first exacerbation. The febrile day is from 6. A.M. to 6 P.M. The next exacerbation then will be the succeeding evening & the day after [illegible] It may be a little more than 12 or 36 hours.

Each exacerbation of ~~symptoms~~ fever is followed by an abatement of symptoms generally early in the morning between midnight and daylight. When the abatement is more distinct the fever is called Remittent. Strictly if ever changes into Intermittent. It has no crisis then but there a stand then gradually diminishes and terminates in health. Or it may termination in death.

It has been described as lasting 3 weeks. 1st week increasing. 2d stationary & 3d abating. In the 1st week they are said to have prolation in the 2d Tertian & in the 3d the Quartan character. The average duration with us is 14 days. commonly reckoned 21 days. Sometimes it terminates suddenly and by crisis; & preceding the termination there is a more severe exacerbation. When it terminates in the 1st week the [illegible] is more apt to return. Commonly however the crisis takes place gradually. The affection of the heart diminishes gradually — then the affection of the Brain & animal system remains gradually.

sometimes it terminates in Dysentery or Cholera Infantum. This is not common. The most common symptoms are a general prostration of the animal functions, loss of appetite, constipation, dark & sweating fluids, debility. Of the Anthrax we have pustule, thick & vesicular. The pneumonia is often accompanied by the same symptoms as the others. The causes of disease are divided into the predisposing & exciting causes. The predisposing causes are those which render the animal more liable to be attacked by disease. The exciting causes are those which produce disease in the animal. The predisposing causes are those which render the animal more liable to be attacked by disease. The exciting causes are those which produce disease in the animal.

Next we come to treat of the causes of disease. There are divided into the predisposing causes - 1st Remote. Some are sufficiently evident and may often be traced to the other causes without reasoning, as disease - & the effects of disease. Then we have a predisposing cause. Exposure in an Climate (intermittent & remittent) between the end of June and end of Oct. more frequently than the rest of the year. & more in the most unhealthy seasons will generally produce disease. The exciting cause is not always known. The predisposing cause may exist. Some may be evidence and peculiar characteristics may be obtained from ~~parents~~ the sensible qualities of the atmosphere. In this case, the most hot & dry summer produce most fever. Other varieties can't be explained by the sensible qualities of the atmosphere. Heat & moisture have a great agency ~~have~~ on the cause. Thus vegetable fermentation produces a something called miasma miasma that produces fever. It is not settled whether miasma arises from fermentation of animal or vegetable matter or both. Dr Bancroft says the putrefaction of animal matter will not produce fever and

and cites a number of instances in point to prove it. For example the cemetery de Grenelle in Paris - a Spanish yard in Spain emitting a great stench - yet none of the persons who were ill. Butchers are not particularly liable to fever - nor are night men &c or even the Parisians. Yet some thing is produced from ~~effluvia~~ marshes from the fermentation of vegetable matter &c &c &c which may be a predisposing cause. Extent of exhalations horizontally and perpendicularly are greatly limited - persons on a hill near a marsh are healthy while those at the bottom are sickly. Or a high floor may be healthy while a lower is otherwise - The horizontal extent is not so precise. Probably it does not extend more than half a mile. Thus to have an instance at Walcheren. The men on board a ship in the river lay [illegible] half a mile from the shore were healthy while all those on shore were attacked. It is a plausible doctrine that [illegible] animal and vegetable doctrine. The Dr now speaks of that said to be produced by exhalations from living animal bodys. It is said that the atmosphere of ~~room~~ prisons crowded together creates fever. It has been [illegible] that loathing will carry it to a distance - It is supposed that the persons who are confined become gradually accustomed to it & are therefore not affected by it but that others take it from their clothes or [illegible]. Dr Bancroft offers many facts to disprove this fact &c. He proves that the men confined in the Black hole in Calcutta

[illegible] were not affected with fever. The persons also in charge of a number of Frenchmen who were exiled to Cayenne being confined a long time in the hold of a small vessel yet not a single person appeared to suffer.

W. Cumberland Nov. 22d

Dear Sir I perceive that it is probable that confining a number of persons in a close place does not produce fever. [illegible] I am of the same opinion. Dr. Lind thinks it is produced in hot climates by some contagious thing being introduced amongst them. In Russia where fever is not produced Dr. Lind remarks that ships coming from a long voyage do not have fever until they have communication with the shore. The inhabitants of Kamtschatka live in a spot dug in the earth in cold weather, closely crowded together and use long filthy yet a fever is unknown. Adams states that fever is more easily produced from diseased bodies while the people are in health, but that the confinement does not produce fever of itself. In the Black Hole at Calcutta at the time it was the most crowded and dirty hospital in the world had no fever of the kind in it.

The Russians and Kamtschatkans the northern continent of Europe do not have fever, yet cold weather is said to prevent the propagation of fever. D.S. conceives then that putrefaction of animal substances will not produce fever nor will a crowded situation. Do not fever contagious or infectious?

In certain diseases as small pox the matter will produce the same disease in another person by applying it to the skin. This depends on its quality & not its quantity & this is called Contagious. In other cases it is thought that a matter produced from a diseased body which would produce the same disease if it was applied in large quantities and this is called Infectious. It is thought this may also [illegible]

sickness from it. It is commonly believed that Typhus generally is not contagious or infectious, but that a particular form is infectious under certain circumstances - but not infectious in some cases may be contagious if [illegible] this was also the case in the authority of English writers. This form has not been found on the Continent in the forms of Typhus. Dr Bancroft thinks that this form is a specific disease as much as small pox; & that it cannot be produced from common fever - & that it may be communicated only in the same way as small pox. Is there any known exception such a character? It must be decided by British Physicians. Dr I has seen here a contagious form in this side the water. Fevers are said to have been created in Manchester Liverpool & London with [illegible] the supposition receiving the seeds of the complaint - but I believe it will be found that in no instances was this disease propagated from the wards. Dr J. thinks Dr Bancroft's doctrine is the most supported of any but is not perfectly supported. It may possibly turn out that there is no such thing as a contagious fever. Fordice thinks it may be produced but not often as is generally believed - Marsh Miasma then is the remote & predisposing cause of fever - Fatigue is an exciting cause - hence the attendants on the sick are most frequently attacked - hence also a belief in its contagious nature. Yellow fever is not contagious says Dr J. & he has proofs of this which he received from Dr Nicholas. He has positive proof

of it with my pen in this Essay in 1852.

Proximate cause of fever. Has any light been thrown on this subject by examinations of dead bodies? Are many examinations at Law to decide the question with as much precision by Dr Hosack. He says examinations do not afford any useful information on this subject. There is found an irregular distribution of blood in many cases. but the affection of the large organs are consistent with inflammation & this can only be ascertained during life. It is essential to know the state of the blood in such cases. Dr Chisholm thinks there is an increased quantity of the serum in fever cases in which this organ did not appear diseased after death. He has proved the blood to have existed in some unusual state. Dr J. believes with Dr H. on the subject of deficiency in these cases. Fever is a disease of derangement of the animal economy, of the functions, properties &c of the body

[illegible] the disease. It includes [illegible] symptoms [illegible] some subject to disease & acting under the influence of the causes of the disease. [illegible] by them & the first appear like salutary & this gives countenance to the belief. It has been asserted that all the phenomena are salutary. but we must place some limits to it otherwise it might be said that the whole disease was salutary. Hence the necessity of distinguishing morbid from salutary phenomena. We must observe how the salutary phenomena vary in the morbid ones and are unlike them as to the proximate cause of the disease. These various opinions may be placed under 4 heads. 1st those placing the proximate cause in the composition

2d Hooping cough. 3d Chronic pleuritic effusion
in the pericardium & left pleura. Cause unknown
Some suppose it consists in two or more of these stones
as given in 1st & 2d. I have already shown that for-
eign bodies have no power of producing a blood
change on the composition or structure. If they are
produced it must be secondary. Changes in compo-
sition or structure must be shown either that
a cause has been applied that will produce it, or
that it is produced or does exist. The 3d is the theory
of Cullen & Brown & these will be considered on
Friday.

Thursday Dec. 23d Clinical.

Prince. The medications mercurials & Quinine have
terminated the suppuration - When the mouth became sore
the symptoms diminished distinctly - Fever is now
falling in the region of the liver & probably there is
a chronic inflammation - The urine increas-
ed - Continue mercurials -

Griffin. Pain in the back & region of the kidneys
John and Alfred called Griffin Alfred mistaken -
Potter. Rheumatism. The pain has been diminished
as the patient lies on his side, but the pain
returned when he sits up. The patient is now able to walk
out. It was first given on the 9th

Johnson. Inflammation in the mucous membrane
has been relieved by the remedies given - Urine was
increased after the mouth became sore. She took
the "Hair cloth" in liberal doses. The urine of the next
day was increased from 1½ pts. to 4 pints. She however
made too great exertions & indulged herself too much, &
was seized again with some pain in the stomach. I gave
3 grs of Pv which relieved her & then gave the Tinct.
She has however elapsed - The whole disease has run -

= creased in the two last days. The Dr wishes to impress on our minds the connexion of Chalic pains with chronic disease of the Viscera. We may suspect this is Chalic occurs 2 or 3 times. Dr I. has not seen this remark made but makes it [illegible] of from the experience of many years. Cholic is frequent connected with diseased liver Rupt. the mucous & vesication & sup—

Cunningham. Has also taken the "mofs" & on the 18th & 19 her urine was 1½ pt. & on attaching & leaving this urine & her urine increased & the swelling of abdomen diminished. has a pain in the right Iliac region. It pulls low on the outside. & this pain is increased in an erect position. In this case the inflation is either considerable or is extended to some of the muscles

Caroline Brook - new patient confined the 20th Nov. had a severe labour - was bled freely. became constipated & had retention of urine & this retention sometimes for 24 hours. The catheter could not be introduced owing to a tenderness of the meatus urinarius - the abdomen is enlargement of the abdomen probably an effusion of water into the abdominal cavity - Has used mercurials & Ipecacuanha with some benefit. Have directed her the Mofs to day -

Thursday Dec. 24th

Cullens Theory. Symptoms of a diminished energy of the brain do not occur earlier than the contraction of the vessels & other symptoms. We may therefore as well refer the diminished energy of the brain to a contraction of the cerebral vessels as the dilation of the vessels of diminished energy of the brain. In many cases the cold stage commences the disease. The precursory symptoms in many cases do not take place - The 2 great

as to whether we find any remarkable disturbance of energy in the brain at the termination of the fever? Restoration of the functions of the brain is not to be ranked the commencement of recovery - generally the organic functions recover first - thus changes of the tongue, Skin, secretions & excretions are the first favourable symptoms of recovery. The morbid phenomena of the cerebral system frequently continue some time after the fever - thus we find the muscular powers feeble - insensibility in some part as deafness, and loss of memory. The Dr knew a lady who forgot the names of her friends. Soon convulsion Bad Pain theory is not well supported. The other part of that theory was taken from Hoffman. It was called the Physico-mechanical theory. It taught that the spasm was produced by the vis medicatrix naturæ in order to overcome the disease - that more blood might be thrown on the brain & its energy be restored according to Cullen. Hoffman thought the spasms of the cerebral vessels were occasioned by the spasms of the nervous system. We can see no evidence of the power of contraction in the nerves. neither the contraction of the extreme vessels nor the energy of the brain are necessary to constitute fever. It is not true that a removal of the spasm cures the disease - nor will the spasm account for the Phenomena of fever. The small vessels are distended by impressions on the nerves.

Next we have to consider Bradens theory. He adopts Cullens pneumonic theory omitting Hoffmans part of it. he differed from Cullen in believing all the Phenomena of fever to be the result of debility. Debility of the cerebral system. As fever is constantly in this country in a variety of ways it should seem a strange thing that a disease should be produced without the intervention of

art. Wilson, a man who has not yet got more than his due, and indeed has been into the consideration of this subject, says that simple pain is the only general disease. He defined it an excessive excitement or debility of all the functions without any local disease & the distinguishing mark is a change of irritability. There is an inconsistency in these opinions. Excessive excitement or debility cannot be a change only in degree. There must therefore be a change in the excitability. He conceives that a change of quantity must necessarily follow a change of [illegible]. He used the term excitability to [illegible] the vital properties & for I think he has made one advance towards the truth if we take that by it without the other. Dr Clutterbuck's observations on pain says that pain is not primarily or disease of the whole system, but is local & [illegible] with or the brain. Bates called the disease Clutterbuck brings as evidence of the following [illegible] and in the brain pain in the head but this is not universal. He said when he could not discover marks of inflammation that it existed in an invisible form! 2dly. The functions of the organic system as the [illegible] much as those of the brain in pain. Dr. D. is not sure that pain is a better theory than any of them. nor is it necessary to [illegible] a better unless we can find a better. An analysis of the facts of the proximate cause of pain, we conclude that it consists in an alteration of the vital properties. 1st It is supported by the circumstance that pain is a disease of the whole system 2dly. by an examination of the vital properties. They are all affected in pain. except sympathy and [illegible] this we are not so certain. Many of the evidences of sympathy are not shown during disease. Dr. [illegible] don't know whether it is affected or not.

The others are a question - What is the nature of the reaction? can you give a satisfactory answer. It is useful to know that they are a question - I can give the negative. It don't consist in an increase or diminution of the Vital properties - They are altered. It don't consist in a greater or less display of vitality. The properties appear to be affected in a different manner from health. The powers are mobified.

Remarks relative to some of the symptoms I have given. 1st respecting the cold stage. Is it peculiar to fever? It does occur in other cases. It occurs when any action not usual is taking place - as during parturition, & at the parturition during lactation at the commencement of digestion, viz. when the stomach rejects its contents as in vomiting & short to expel excretions as urine & faeces. It differs in degree to a less but is nearly the same as in many cases of fevers. It is also dependant on new actions to be taken on the body or mind. It is not dispersed to convulsions & convulsions often accompany it. 2d respecting hot stage. not correct that it is a state of reaction - or small vessels generally increased. Proof of this is that the reaction ceases.

Monday Decr. 27th

Thirdly of the sweating stage or crisis. It has been supposed that the cold produced the hot the sweating or crisis and the crises the restoration but D.I. thinks the crisis a consequence of the restoration. If cure consists in a modification of the vital properties we should expect from a natural restoration of these properties, not immediately the Phenomena of health, because certain things are collected in different parts of the body that were not there in health. For instance

the blood-vessels of the stomach contain something that should have been thrown off in the urine &c of every other function. But it will be restored to a natural state as regards the vessels, and the phenomena of crisis take place as a consequence; but other circumstances modify the phenomena of the crisis. The powers of the system are diminished and modified by the debility. Having stated that the cause of fever is located in the properties of the blood there is no necessity of enquiring about the Symptoms Next Varieties & Irregularities of fever. They occur in the order and combination of the symptoms and paroxysms. We suppose a standard and all cases coming nearest the standard are varieties and all those differing very much we will call irregularities. One case differs from another only in shades. 1st of those varieties regarding the Symptoms. In one case the animal System is chiefly affected in another the Chylopoietic System & in others the capillaries and absorbent system. In the 1st case occurs what the ancients called under the name of Typhus The prominent symptoms are Stupor, low delirium, watchfulness or the reverse & irregularities of sensation - imperfect volition, tremors, subsultus tendinum, convulsions, depression & strength, pulse small & quick or preternaturally slow. The affection of the pulse is the result of the sympathy of the heart with the Brain. The 2d. variety is commonly called Bilious; a better name is "Gastric" The characteristic symptoms are a foul & loaded tongue of

vomiting of various matters as bile &c, fullness of Abdomen - diarrhoea, pains in abdomen, yellowness of skin produced probably by the bile being secreted too fast and absorbed. If the affection of the brain is more strongly marked in this case or predominate over the other symptoms you would rank it under the 1st order. Gastric is the most proper name for this disease. The 3d variety is called Putrid - Do I dont put confidence in the discription of this variety. The heat is said to be ardent, particularly after holding your hand on his skin a few minutes next there is great prostration of the animal and organic system, hence syncope in opening our next position. The pulse is feble and soft. The secretions generally cease. The fluids when they are secreted are changed in their nutritious. It appears to be a filtration rather than secretion. Hence they sometimes retain the red globules.
In this disease the fluids loose their vital affinities immediately. the discharge is very offensive. Ordinarily the small vessels refuse to receive the red globules, but, in this disease the red globules enter them and are poured out producing when under the skin spots called Petechiæ. Is also poured out on other surfaces as in mucous membrane of the mouth and intestines. The blood thus poured out looses its vital affinity immediately. It does not putrify while in the vessels, but does begin to undergo some slight decomposition certainly this is a very severe variety of disease with us. This disease seems to be seated in the

small vessels in the blood. There are the 3 principal pure varieties of fever. Have spoke of Inflammatory fever heretofore. This is a combination. Infectious varieties are spoken of. Dr. I. doubts their existence. He considers the disease as the same only in one case one part is affected & in another other parts. Sometimes there is a combination of two varieties. This is a proof the sameness. Putrid fever is another proof of the cause of fever being seated in the proper-ties. This is not explained on any other doctrine. Failure of the functions will not explain it. Nor will diminished energy of the brain &c.

Next of the varieties regarding the paroxysm. They are divided into Ephemeral, Periodical and Continued. Of the irregularities of these different orders & 1st of the irregularities of the Symptoms. Dr. Hordice reckons 1st putrefaction of the fluids. This Dr. I. dont consider an irregularity. Dr. H. attributes it to a peculiar depression of strength. hence the French name Adynamie. Is owing to a loss of the peculiar properties says Dr. I.

2d. General Inflam combined with fever. Dr. I. think this a combination of 2 diseases. Is seen most distinctly when it assumes the Pust. Type. The fever then intermits and the symptoms of general inflammation continue beyond the paroxysm. It may be distinguished in the early stage from Contd fever by in the latter the exacerbation occurring in the evening, whereas in the combination the exacerbation occurs at some other time. In this irregularity

them is great danger of inflam in some important organs. This variety accedes also in continued fevers as well as Intermittents - Therefore we must reject that. The next variety of Hordeae is an injury of the vital organs -.

Tuesday 25th Dec.

2.d Irregularities is an injury of the vital organs. It may arise from general inflam, or without it having. They are probably liable to some other injuries besides that produced by inflammation. This subject is obscure. They are often diseased or disabled and no inflammation. disease from direction or combination of inflam. often happens: occurs also in viscera not vital, as the Liver &c. Inflammation commences with the pain or arises in the course of it. Confusion will arise if you don't recollect that there are a combination of two disirregularity in pain and are called Malignant It has been called "Ataxie" or irregular by the French - this is a better name. In these cases the Physician shews himself. Dr. Bertholet's researches on the combination of pain and inflammation is a valuable work on this subject.

Most irregularity of pain is that arising from an unequal affection of the System. Doct. Cullen thinks one part of the system may escape disease entirely in certain cases. It is certain that some parts are affected less severely than others - hence medicines act unequally & excite unsimilar actions in the parts not affected. Suppose the Skin the part not affected, when you give purgatives the Skin is unduly excited and the strength wasted by sweats. Matters retained will also act on the

same way. Another irregularity noticed by Hodge is the presence of Typhus Symptoms. Beddoe calls them unusual mobility and sensibility. Hodge thinks opium will counteract it.

Irregularities belonging to the Paroxysms & belonging exclusively to Intermittents. In certain cases the interval may be 36. or any other number of hours, instead of the regular diurnal period. Another irregularity is the prolongation of the paroxysms occasioned by General inflammation.

Prognosis. Fever is long or short - mild or severe. The prognosis dont consist so much in general principles as in a knowledge of particulars.

1st of Simple fever. The more mild the Symptoms exhibits themselves, the more safe the disease. But, we are liable to be deceived in the mildness. There is a calm from Langour of the System. When there is a violent Horror & rigor in the accessions the patient dont die in that paroxysm. When every part of the System acts in due proportion we form a favourable prognosis.

2d Particular Symptoms mild the prognosis is not favourable - often deceptive. In an petechial fever the patient had often a good appetite. Perhaps it is true that a mildness of the Symptoms connected with the brain are less dangerous than any other Symptoms. 3d When there is a disposition to Syncope in an erect posture the prognosis is doubtful. 4th The more the secretions differ from the natural the more unfavourable are the prognostics. 5th All large evacuations not accompanied by evident mitigation of the disease are unfavourable. The evacuations were called crude matters by the ancients. This includes the 4th The most serious cause of alarm arises from the combination of other diseases as General & particular inflammations existing in malignant fevers. The kind and violence of it must be regarded. If inflammation renders the System insensible to the action of medicine the disease is aggravated, as when in the Brain.

& some cases a tendency to mortification. Most common danger arises from sudden effusion.

Last General division of fever. This regards the treatment of those affected with that disease. The intentions of cure are various. The means employed are of 2 general sorts. The 1st that peculiar to the Theory of the 2d Remedies found to be useful from experience. Dr J. has no remedies to open [illegible] under the 1st division. We must enquire what is the best treatment from experience 1st or simple fever. 2d [illegible] with general inflam 3d with local inflam 4th & 5th.

1st Simple fever: The remedies must be classed under some general indications. We must remove the remote causes if we know what they are and can do it. but should not be solicitous about it. Remarks The soldiers exposed in Walcheren had the fever when removed to Great Britain 6 months after exposure. They were not produced soon from the want of exciting causes. The Dr mentioned a case of subject of Britain which came under his notice in a student at Cambridge College from the State of N. York. He had been exposed in a place where a few were prevalent in Sept & the Dr contracted not until the following Feb and then in a place where intermittents were not known to occur. The disease then continues with the influence of its remote causes. Many of the exciting causes are transient as irregularities of diet. 2d as to proximate cause.

If we can remove the proximate cause we can remove the disease. Hence remedies have been employed to answer the different theories. Experience has furnished us with much information on this subject. Remedies in early or forming stage experience has pointed out, and the method of curing or relieving it. Regular practice of any kind according to Dr Rush of Great Britain, will often succeed in

the ~~former~~ beginning. In the early stage perhaps
= lay attention to the action and state of the system. There is
a choice of remedies ~~and~~ these consist for the
most part in those producing evacuations.

Wednesday no lecture. Thursday 30th

1st Remedies producing evacuations. The most gene-
= ral evacuation is that of the Blood. The mode of this
evacuation will modify the effects. It is useful in cer-
= tain cases of fever. viz. inflammation combined
with fever &c. This evacuation has never been
shewn to be ~~useful~~ beneficial in Simple fever.
The next evacuation is Sweating. The skin sympa-
= thises with the most important parts of the body. There
is a determination of blood to the skin at the same time
of course a diversion from the internal parts. If
fever be excited by a sudden check of perspiration
then sweating may relieve. There are limits to
sweating — 1st premise one remark which ap-
= plies to all the evacuations. viz the minimi vas
= culi are an important system of vessels. and
producing an effect on them in one part produ-
= ces an effect by sympathy on all other parts.
Then differ from evacuations of blood. Sweating
is hurtful if the remedies employed to excite it pro-
= duce great heat of skin, dryness of the mouth &
fauces and pain in the head at the same time
that sweating is produced. Also all remedies
that accelerate the pulse are injurious as exter-
nal heat, Spirituous liquors &c. commonly called
general stimulants. Of the remedies act on the Capil-
= laries generally without producing heat &c they are
salutary if used early. Sweating is useful by chan-
= ging the action of the System & producing a regular
distribution of the blood and by relieving one prominent
symptom as was before stated.

The most evacuation is Vomiting. an unnatural eva-
-cuation in some measure. The relief from irritable
matter is one advantage from vomits in Fever.
Another is a change produced in the Stomach itself.
They are more peculiarly beneficial in Bilious Fevers.
Another advantage is from the Sympathy of the Stomach
with all the other parts of the body. Vomiting in commence
ment of fever is more beneficial than any other evacu
-ation. When exhibited at the beginning of the first
evacuation will often check the disease at once.
Ordinarily, the later the period of the disease the more
caution is necessary in using Emetics. If doubtful
about the State of the Stomach a small quantity of
an emetic is useful to determine whether a full
one is necessary. In Intermittents Emetics are
not to be resorted to unless when the contents of the
Stomach are offensive. Certain Emetics are much
more often beneficial than others. The most valuable
are Ipecacuanha - the preparations of Antimony &
Quicksilver. Eupatorium Perfoliatum promises to
be a good one. These articles may be used Seperate
-ly or in Combination. 1st all preparations of An
-timony disagree with some persons, producing Spasms &c.
There are some others. In some cases they are preferable
to any other Emetic. they are tasteless - may be exhibited
in a variety of forms. When admissible is preferable
to any other Emetic. Produces greater effects on other
parts of the body by Sympathy than any other. 2d
Ipecacuanha - is more certain to excite vomiting
than antimony and dont produce Spasms.
objections to it. It is offensive to some persons & is less
apt to produce an effect on the whole System than
antimonials. 3d Preparations of Quicksilver.
These preparations that most certainly produce vomiting
are not the best as the muriate & Submuriate

Calomel is to be preferred. But it can't be relied on alone combined with Antimony or Ipecac is good. Combinations of Emetics are useful. Antimony and Ipecac: combined are better generally used than either alone. Purgatives are also better combined: and, perhaps, it is useful to combine all medicines. A small quantity will produce the effect when combined; & the effect is more perfect and more mild. Doses and modes of administering them. vary according to age, sex, constitution &c. gss of Sal. ant: ordinarily to an adult will vomit. Ipecac XV to XX gs doses repeated if necessary. Better to give two doses of all Emetics. When combined 1.8. of Ant: & X gs of Ipecac: will operate half the dose if repeated. Should swallow some liquid after the medicine has commenced operating. Leave off drinking after the vomiting of Ipec. The next evacuation is Purging. It is sometimes useful in the commencement of fever but, less so than vomiting. As a general evacuant &c. It is useful in the commencement. They may be combined with emetics with advantage. Sometimes vomiting will not take place until purging is first produced. It is more useful in Gastric or Bilious fevers than any other. It removes the offensive matters from the canal. It is also necessary to purge before we administer other remedies as Sedorifics or Tonics As regards simple fevers they are most useful combined with vomits. 6, 8 or 10. gs of Sub. murhydg. given 1/2 or 1 hour before the emetic or in combination with it. Often produces sweating also. Expatorium Perfoliatum produces an influence over the whole system. It is an Emetico Cathartic & has also a Sedorific & Tonic effect. When vomiting is attended with distress an Enema will relieve the difficulty.

Friday Dec. 31st 1813.

One other method has come into use in curing the Disease viz. the application of cold water. This has been employed by some either by affusion of water. How operates by abstracting heat. It is only proper when the skin is not cold clay. The skin must be warmed by all the different methods. The principle seems to be by removing the principle symptom you remove the disease. It may act by making an impression on the animal system. It may after mitigate at a late stage of the disease. What course must we adopt when called at a late stage; or are remedies have failed? Violent remedies will then fail or only exhaust the patient. A change must then be induced more gradually. It is better in such cases to follow the "expectant" course, or guard the system from harm. There are remedies which will produce relief even in the late stages. They are called alteratives. Early & late are relative terms, differing with the Epidemic. These remedies are the same articles that have already been recommended as evacuants. These articles may produce some change in the properties of operations of Antimony and Ipecacuanha administer them as freely as the stomach will admit without producing nausea. Some think it desirable to nauseate without vomiting; as Cullen. Dr. Hordise supports the opinion that they do not operate by nauseating. Tart. of Antimony is best employed in Solution. It is in this form more

readily spread over the stomach. Dose of Antimony with phosphate of Lime, called "James Powder" may be better for some cases: but, generally the Tart. is to be preferred. It may be administered from 1/8 to 1/4 gr. of a grain, repeated from 4 to 6 hours. Of Opium. 1 gr. repeated every 4 or 6 hours. We must be governed in the choice of these articles by the same reasons as in Chronic Rheumatism. When the mucous coat of the stomach is irritable, neither must be employed. Sometimes has been used Dover's Powder. Its utility is more questionable in simple fever than when combined with Inflammation. If it does not relieve the disease it aggravates the distress of the patient. When used early in the disease combined with Tart. of Antimony & Opium, it hastens a crisis, & mitigates the disease in most cases. If it affects the mouth within 4 or 5 days it arrests the disease. Administer from 2 to 4 gr. in a day. When the disease has been arrested in this way, and a perfect crisis does not ensue you must not allow the mouth to get entirely well. Ordinarily 1 gr a day, or every other day will keep it sufficiently sore. You must watch the patient closely. Dr. J. lost a patient by allowing his mouth get well. When very mild confine yourself to 1 or 2 gr a day. The disease in this case won't justify the risk of a sore mouth.

Treatment peculiar to intermittents. They are Simple or Combined. There is one remedy or antiseptic all rely viz. Cinchona, given during the intermission. It was formerly thought that the fever was intended to produce some salutary

effect, & that intermitting or checking it the Bark would cause some injury. Bark can be used under all circumstances. 1st. of Bark in Tertians. We should regard the danger of the disease. Regular Tertian paroxysms that dont continue more than 12 hours, are rarely fatal in cold climates. It destroys life by the violent attack of the 1st fit, or by debilitating the patient. It may be assisted with out danger. Dr. Hosack says one must not check a Tertian at the risk of life, but, may do it at the risk of another disease — for diseases are so troublesome, or continue so long.

When and how administer Chincona? The more perfect the crisis the less the probability of the recurrence of another paroxysm. There is an exception in the late stage of Tertian. The Bark will often arrest it at once after a perfect crisis. An evil sometimes results from the use of Cinchona when it fails viz the effect is diminished by custom, & the stomach become disgusted by its use. Use it therefore after a tolerably perfect crisis in the early stage of regular Tertian. In Late stage may give it in the paroxysms are less perfect regular. How employed? Between the paroxysms begin immediately after one has terminated. May generally give one dram & repeat it every 2 hours. May increase it sometimes. at others will not bear so much. It is desirable not to interrupt his sleep in Tertians & Quotidians you must give it whether he sleep or not. Give it in substance in all cases if the stomach will admit. if not, decoction, infusion, or even the Tincture. Give one ounce Gets on the fits. Omit the Chincona during the period of the

of the paroxysm even if it does not come on - If the paroxysm is checked use a smaller quantity & continue the Cinchona until the disease has been arrested at least two paroxysms - & repeat it occasionely during a month according to circumstances. Give it more readily if the patient is exposed to the remote causes or was feeble.

Saturday January 1st 1814.

1st are there any other remedies that answer in place of Cinchona? 2d. are there the same cautions necessary as to crisis? 3 & 3d. Can the crisis be rendered more perfect. 4th Is to the 1st There are other remedies. Bitters & Tonics as Cascarilla, Angustura, Willow Bark, Gentian &c. There are other articles that dont resemble them as Opium, Lime, & Arsenic. The Bitters are supposed to act on the same principle as Cinchona. Dr. Duncan calls this principle "Cinchonin". These articles may in some cases be preferred as from taste & economy. Opium has been exhibited with a view of preventing the paroxysm. At the time of the accession 1 to 2.gr and given sometimes repeated. In this way the paroxysm has been anticipated, or shortned. It is not employed alone as a tonic. Combined with Arsenic is useful. Most Metalic substances - as preparations of Iron Lime & Arsenic. The latter is the best recommended by Dr. Fowler. He discovered that it was the base of the "tasteless ague drop". Fowlers Solution is either an arseniat or Arsenat of Potash - Dose from 5. to 8. drops at first, three times a day & increase one drop each dose until nausea is produced, & then diminish a little & continue it. Given it in half a tea cup full of distilled water. It may be employed when Cinchona cannot. Dr. Blair recommends it combined with opium. It Increases

purposes to employ these articles remedies on the surface he employs Cinchona & Opium; to the last of these which he sometimes adds Camphor. He employs a Tinct. of Cinchona & rubs it into the skin. From ℥j to ℥ij of the Tinct. every 3 hours, only during the intermissions. He uses opium with or without the Camphor in the same way as he employs the weak Tinct. & uses from 4 to 2 ounces every 3 hours. The weak Tinct. is used because the spirit evaporates too fast. 2d Question. In regard to be paid to the crisis in the administration of these articles? as when we use Cinchona? So far as Dr. I has learnt there is not occurred any evil from the use of them during the paroxysm. 3d. Question. Experience answers in the affirmative. It is effected / by removing offending causes as from the primovia. By the removal of these the crisis will be rendered more perfect certain. The antimonials may also be employed in intermittents to render the crisis more perfect. We will next enquire how far the treatment of Intermittents may be extended to continued fevers. This treatment is generally thought to be injurious in continued fevers. Dr. Rivet. - bet says it is more dangerous. Some say it may be employed in continued fevers with great advantage. See Dr. Clarke on fevers. He employs the Bark as soon as the stomach of the nerves is sufficiently by evacuants &c. He prohibits them previous without any indications of the viscera. Dr. I. thinks this practice has been more neglected than it should have been. Dr. I. has tried it. It can be given only in pure fevers. Given the Indications in these cases to evacuate

is left able to recover Nature. Give one dram every 2 or 3 hours until stools the effects. If unfavourable changes ensue, discontinue until more favourable. We come next to consider Diet & Regimen in fever. 1/2 of Diet Diet must not be given of difficult of digestion. Animal food must not be given. It is the reverse of Dyspepsia. Give vegetables. Acid if any. If not given the acid lies offensive stools. Animal food. Even vegetables are not good for acute: hence we give Decoct. of Barley &c. Preparations of Sago, arrowroot &c. In the last stages when a portal crisis has taken place other food may be allowed. It is important that the food should not be given heated not under 8 or 10 hours. When the disease is arrested by art & has not passed this its usual course we should be more cautious.

Drinks. The desires of the patient may be indulged. Cold drinks are forbidden only when the patient is chilly or the skin is moist. These rules apply to continued fever & not to Intermittents. In quotidian the patient should take food immediately after sleeping. Regimen. The clothing should be most agreeable to the feelings of the patient. Don't load him or keep him too cool. In continued fever keep him most of the time in bed. The atmosphere around him should be comfortable warm & well ventilated. The patient should not see much company not, or talk much on conversation relative to business.

Next make a few remarks when nature is left to take her own course. We must take care that nothing is done to create evil. Of remove them if they have happened. If the head is much affected we may apply a Blister in the neighbourhood.

Monday no Lecture.

Sunday January 4th 1814

Treatment of fever combined with Inflammation
The 1st Indication is to remove the general inflammation
& make the fever simple. The great remedy is bleeding
Or evil it weakens the patient. Indeavour to balance
the evil. If the Inflam is not violent you need not
bleed. When you determine to bleed take it at
once. Less than ℥x. will rarely have any effect.
more than ℥24. are seldom necessary.
Treatment of fever combined with local
Inflammation. General & Local influence
Sometimes combined as is proven by the Pulse
of the pulse. The next Step is to remove lo-
cal inflammation. There is an irregularity
in the formation Stage of Inflammation
There is rather a congestion than inflammation
in the organ
at the commencement; evidenced in the head &
pain, Stupor &c. The Indication in the commence-
ment is to open the blood in the part affected. If
the fever is mild. There are 3 general methods
to open the quantity of blood in the part. 1st
venesection. 2d. contraction of the vessels of the part
3d. Derivation in a distant part causing a revulsion
The uncertainty of the patient is deceptive. Stimulants
sometimes relieve but generally destroy life. Dr.
J. thinks fainting no objection to V. Section
Fainting ought to ensue in cases where venesection
is most decidedly demanded. If you apprehend
fainting put him in a horizontal position. Take
blood if the case is not dangerous, but if you
bleed do it liberally. If you do not bleed enough
you aggravate the difficulty. In the most alarming
Cases the 2d day is often too late to bleed. What is
liberally? Experience decides. A quart Obj is
moderate. Obj the patient will appear less weak
frequently than if only Obj is taken

If not relieved bleed again in 3. 4. or 6 hours.
Whatever be done if the disease is violent must
be done quickly. Dr Rush thinks the pulse
will decide when enough is taken. Dr. D. thinks
not. you bled to relieve pressure from some
important organ and you only breathe the last
- est when these evidences of pressure are remov
- ed. He Dr. dont mean that you should bleed
until the symptoms are removed. He cant give
any limits. Individual discretion must de
- cide in extreme cases. Dr D. thinks much
mischief has been done by Physicians not
bleeding enough. 2d. Contraction is produced
by cold applications. When the brain is affected
&c to the head has produced must be used.
At the same time, warm applications may
be made to the other parts of the body. It is gene
- rally believed that cold applied to the skin over
the chest increases the danger in this. But it
appears to be different in the head. yet, we have
no reason to think a priori, that the sympathy
is not as direct between the skin and internal
in the one case as in the other. Perhaps the
difference is owing to the skin of the chest being cov
- ered with wool. 3d. Exhilitation. Sweating
is most powerful and successful. when the col
- lapse is unusually long & severe it has been shorten
by producing sweating the effect has been happy
whatever means have been used to procure
it. Dr D. apprehends that vinous and Spirituous li
- quors are always attended with risk & injury.
Sweating should be induced by fomentations, warm
clothing, warm aqueous drinks, aromatic herbs &
Teas called Ptisans by the French. To these we may

Ammonia & Aperients & Antimony and Ipecacuanha. If the patient has derived benefit from it he should be kept in a gentle perspiration for 24 hours - he should not be exposed or exhausted - His practice is not inconsistent with bleeding or cold applications to the head. Local bleeding has been too little prized. After general bleeding local bleeding will produce much benefit. Dr Wells omits the consideration of the irregularities of fever; while only mention two circumstances We must enquire if any organ is embarrassed as the Stomach, bowels or bladder &c. If so, must remove it. 2d. Does the irregularity arise from Spasmodic or convulsive affection of any part of the System, then administer Opiates -

Wednesday January 5th

Acute Inflammation of various parts of the body I. will begin with the upper part. 1st Inflam of the Encephalon or all parts within the cranium called Phrenitis when acute. Symptoms pain in head, violent, tensive & throbbing: red eyes, derangement of the senses and intellectual functions: accompanying these there are Symptoms of general inflammation or Symptoms of irritation.

The senses are either unusually sensible or altogether annihilated or insensible. It is most observable in the eye - The intellectual powers are never increased in a healthy manner; but, are otherwise unsound morbidly - In this inflammation there are instances of local sympathy as in the Stomach and bowels - nausea & vomiting. In acute hydrocephalus this generally attends - constipation

Slowness of pulse - irritability of the heart is diminished notwithstanding general inflam - Pulse less than Symptoms of Cerebritis 1st watchfulness or dreaming - acute and constant pain in head - Thirst less than usual in inflammation from diminished sensibility Respiration deep, full & slow - pulse sometimes not less but small - vomiting - fecal & urinary discharges diminished in quantity - urine deficient - emetic veins about the head full - eyes red and sparkling loss of memory - delirium - sometimes violent; at other times low - in later stages - extremities cold - tremors; gritting of teeth - irascibility, picking bed clothes &c - in late stage. It is rare with gastric inflammation. It may terminate in resolution or end in death by effusion or by irritation - The effusion may be pus, serum or coagulable lymph - An effusion of pus generally occasions death - When pus forms and stupor and low delirium occur symptoms of gastric inflam subside. An effusion of serum takes place in the ventricles or between the membranes - called hydrocephalus - Peculiar symptoms - as great distress - often convulsions on one side and paralysis on the other Strabismus is common and at other times preternatural sight - These cases are probably confined to an effusion in the ventricles - or, the inflammation affects the optic nerves any where between their origin & termination. The pulse in these cases is frequent at first and afterwards as in many of the other symptoms declining for the last stage - Recoveries frequent. Death usually produced by effusion of water between the

always. Congestion of coagulable lymph pro-
duces adhesion inflammation according to
the substance of the Brain [redacted] a soft-
ening a hardness of the substance. It does not
terminate fatally so often as the other 2 kinds
of Effusion. It produces chronic diseases
as Insanity, defective memory
In other cases a suppression of urine and loss
of appetite. Symptoms of inflammation succeed
by symptoms of paralysis. It is remarkable that the effects
occur in the most diverse manner. At this the
cause arises gradually — as in apoplexy, he-
miplegia, paralysis of one of the senses, or loss
of memory. Dr J. had a patient who lost the
faculty — another case lost the recollection
of late events — but retained a recollection
of old events. Dr J. thinks the pressure is in-
creasing gradually, but is not great enough
to produce positive symptoms, & a sudden in-
crease of the circulation in the brain &c is suffi-
cient to produce blindness &c. Thus for Epilep-
sy from inflammation &c. All the symptoms
of inflammation often follow in close succession
and then mark the progress of the inflammation.
The subjects of this disease are those of a sanguine
choleric temperament. Persons of active minds & in-
temperate people: More frequent in children
than adults. The predisposition is sometimes heri-
ditary. Exciting Causes Intemperance, violent
passions &c. Also, organic causes & mecha-
nical injuries affecting the Brain itself or
its vessels. The proximate cause does not

be discussed. Diagnosis is difficult determined by a reference to the order of the symptoms. When combined with fever is difficult to discriminate but it is not important to distinguish the treatment being the same. The Brain is sometimes affected sympathetically as in affections of the stomach. Here it is more important to discriminate. Physicians have been too apt to believe that the Brain only Sympathises when there is influx as from worms. We may discover worms in any disease. We must not treat it as if it were an inflammation of the Brain.

The Nervous System

Diagnosis in Influx of the Brain. There is always deep irritation and interruption of the functions of the Brain. There also a risk of sudden pain to being injured in Sensibility &c. The danger is increased in proportion to the violence and neglect of it. The natural causes is unfavourable. Symptoms of unfavourable termination delirium, watchfulness, coma, trembling, thundering, gritting the teeth, convulsions & hiccoughs, urine thin & watery, the colour of stools, shrill voice, trembling tongue, cold extremities. When agitation & pain & apparent tranquility is unfavourable. Favourable Symptoms. Easy respiration. any evacuation accompanied with a decrease of the morbid symptoms - or if influx takes place in another part of the body. Period of termination, various. Appearances & alteration have already been described except Softening. Treatment. The 1st great intention is Resolution. This is to be effected by removal of the inciting causes. Venesection general & local. Purging, vomiting, cold applications to

Vesications, 6th Alterations. 7th Secreting. In treating these diseases to the symptoms of the local disease

Salammoniac, even alone at first, than neutral salts to ensure the operation. Increase the secretion from the small vessels of the intestines - Vomiting if specially indicated. Shave the head & make counter irritation to it. Vesications on the head, or to the vicinity of it. Alterations as before described. Nitrous dorpics. If called in the latter stage - the remedies are the same without regard to the particular effusion. an effusion of pus is the most dangerous. The Remedies are Sulphuric purgatives of mercury, Blisters Issues &c. In Paralysis or chronic affections of the Brain Electricity is not admissible during the Inflammation.

Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, Larynx, trachea & Bronchia. The glands & membrane increased. It ordinarily commences in the mucous membrane lining the nose & eyes. Then is seen increase of the ordinary sensibility & irritability, heat soreness & pain, redness, discharge of serum. The inflammation advancing the discharge becomes more & more stimulating. It passes from the nose back into the Lungs; causing cough; & when violent, soreness & pain &c. If violent, symptoms of croup & croup — cough frequently violent - sometimes fatal in 12 hours. When chronic the discharge is like pus. Ordinarily the disease goes off when the secretion is turned mild. It affects men more than

women at least, men are more severely affected. It occurs most frequently in the Spring & Fall from sudden changes of temperature at those seasons. Exciting causes exposure to cold or change or stimulants to the parts. It is most readily discovered when exposure causes chilliness. Sir Charles Bell says. Proximate cause. Inflam. of the mucous membrane and glands of the parts. Said to be propagated by matter trickling down. If this were true it would be propagated more readily from the fauces to the pharynx. It is continued by sympathy says Dr. S. Prognosis favourable. Injurious from its consequences. By increased secretion the body is weakened or functions interrupted. Lessen the susceptibility by cold bathing general or local, persevering in daily and continuing this practice daily thro the year. The shower bath is more convenient. It may be used to the feet & head every morning. Should take exercise in the open air. temperance.

It hurries on Phthisis Pulmonalis in persons predisposed to that disease. Treatment of 2 kinds either follow nature: or, adopt an active course. On the Expectant plan keep the patient warm, give warm drinks &c. then gradually allow stimulants. If symptoms of general inflammation supervene, employ laxatives. Opiates to relieve cough combine the gum with squills &c. If the disease is severe the general indication is to moderate the force of the circulation by V. S. purging, or vomiting especially in children, as they do not expectorate. 2d ind. is to create a more equal distribution of the blood by

Antimonials, Ipecacuanha &c. Mercurials are not generally necessary. If found combine Tart. antimon. gr. j. Opii gr. j. Aqua cinnamon. 3ij. Sub-murias hyd. 6 to X. gr. with alocs. It does not succeed well in irritable habits or feeble persons when chronic or obstinate. Tart. of ant. or Ipec. combined with opii & squills. &c. medicaturis. If these dont relieve, use submurias hyd. gr. If there is great soreness, benefit will be derived from the use of the oily aliments, as almonds or spermaceti. Probably they operate like mucilages in strangury. Digitalis is useful in the catarrh is chronic & obstinate. Emetics are also beneficial in the same cases. Another object to be attended to in persons subject to this disease. viz. Pneumonia. There are 2 modes. one is confinement and thin dressing, use flannel in winter. Lessen the susceptability by cold bathing general or local, beginning in July & continuing this practice daily thro' the year. Shower bath is more convenient & it may be used to the feet & head every morning. The person should take exercise in the open air temperance.

Friday January 7th

Cynanche - Quinsy. The whole species are attended with one symptom. viz. a difficulty of breathing from a narrowing of the throat by either water in the mucous membrane is called Catarrh. in the tonsils Cynanche tonsillaris. It is most frequent in young persons in cold seasons. Symptoms - inflam in the part & symptoms of general inflammation. Sometimes it terminates in resolution - at others in suppuration

st and produces death by suppuration. Recovers
if the patient is relieved. The Dr mentioned the case of
a young woman who went to bed with cold
from an abscess in the Tonsils. Treatment the same
as in all cases of inflm. V.S. cathartics, cold
applications &c. If it suppurates support the patient
gargle &c.

Cynanche Trachealis. an inflm of the Larynx
extending often to the Lungs: distressing respiration. It
is an inflm of the mucous membrane of the Larynx
or a membranous effusion into Larynx. It sometimes
follows inflammatory affections of the fauces.
It is preceded by marks of indisposition cough &c sometimes occur. Difficulty of breathing accompanied
by a peculiar noise in inspiration compared to drawing
thro' a brazen tube: accompanied with laborious respiration. Symptoms of genl inflm then
ensue — pulse hard &c. These symptoms of genl inflm
do not always continue all the time. The progress
is rapid. After a continuance of 2 or 3 days
symptoms of irritn ordinarily occur. Deglutition
is difficult from the interruption given to respiration by it. Occasioning cough producing vomiting and expectoration of the false membrane. Sometimes
the patient dies suddenly after coughing; at others dies
gradually. The membrane is partly detached, rolled
up, stopping the rima glottidis. Spontaneous recovery is rare. Said to terminate by translation; or
other discharges. It is divided into 3 Stages by Dr.
Horack of N. York. The 1st is called Local in
which there is no mark of sympathy. 2d Febrile
marks of sympathy. 3d Post Febrile or affection
from the symptoms of irritation on the lungs

The functions failing from difficulty of respiration. To add to the Epidemic in Europe, that is not to be.

The subjects of it are Children generally. It is more common in some families than in others. They are more liable from previous affection. Examination of appearances after death from the = gestion. The Laryngt inflamed. Membrane in it- after extending into the ramifications of the Trachea. The mucous membrane swollen- Epiglottis stiff. Rima glottidis very narrow. In 4 cases ~~the seat of disease~~ examined by D. F. there was no false membrane. In three cases there was a purulent bloody mucous in the Larynx. The Bronchia are frequently filled up with frothy Lymph. Causes - Those of Inflm generally. Proximate cause Inflm of the mucous membrane. Peculiar adhesion occurs. Diagnosis important in the early stage- Place your hand on the chest- It is important to distinguish it from Cynanche maligna. Attend to the respn of children of all ages & fatal times- this is important. Cyn. maligna Tracheales may be confounded with 5 others- viz. 1st Cyn. Tonsillaris 2d Cyn. scarlatina. 3d Spasmodic Asthma. 4th Catarrh & 5th Inflm of Lungs.- In the 1st an inspection of the fauces will relieve your doubts- There is a difficulty also in the mode of respiration.- noise diffused may exist at the same time- not common.. 2d C. Maligna is common Epidemic- examine fauces. there is a membrane with ulcers discovered- both may exist at same time- 3d Spasmodic Asthma of infants- croup arises & often begins in the evening- Asthma begins suddenly in the night- The peculiar sound of croup does not exist in Asthma- There is a wheezing of the Chest

-e croup. The symptomatic affections do not
accompany spasmodic asthma. Emetics
will almost always relieve spasmodic
asthma at once - arises from undigested food
&c. Catarrh is easily distinguished from croup.
In influ of the Lungs or Pleurisy there is
a difficulty of respiration - but very differ-
ent from croup. The patient dont exer-
-cise his respiratory in influ of the Pleu
-ra or Lungs. In croup it is very diffe
-ent. The peculiar sound is also a very
one other affection has not been described
Dr I will call it chronic ~~cough~~ croup.
It will last for months without danger.
It is impossible to distinguish it from true
croup. It is attended with the peculiar
sound. The sympathy is not so great.
It is common to child[illegible] children.
violent remedies are hurtful. Prognosis
fatal when left to itself; easily
cured when called in its early
stage.
After 24 hours the chances are
very much against the patient.
vide no. 6.

1811

Katy. Jane. 8th

Treatment of Cynanche Tracheali. 1st Indication disarm or moderate the Inflammation. 2nd Indn is to dislodge the false membrane. The 1st is done vomiting it seems to act by the Lungs in effect proceeds on the whole system & by exciting a new action thro' the whole system by acting on the Stomach, not by evacuation: not, by mechanically promoting expectoration. The remedies are Submuriate Tart: Antim & Ipecac Administer 5 Submur. 6 to 8. 8 to 8. Ipecac. If vomiting does not ensue in 30 minutes repeat Tart: or Ipecac in delicate subjects. It never fails says D. J. if employed in the 1st 6 hours. It has one disadvantage. It will not be injurious to disease with which it may be confounded. Dr Hosack recommends dry vomiting. It is not necessary in the early stage says D. J. Sometimes it is very difficult to excite vomiting. It is a bad symptom. Then repeat the Submur & Tart: ant: after. The Emetic Operation may be promoted by Seneka. It is an useful auxilliary. It is also beneficial in the 2nd Stage to dislodge the membrane. Caution not to keep up constant nausea: it deprives the system. Many other articles act like Seneka, as Squills, Scilla &c. If not relieved by vomiting or not called in the early stage the resort is V. S. - after 24 hours no other remedy can be relied on. Take from a large vein in a large quantity. Dr H. says you may always find a vein on the hand. Dr J. recommends the external Jugular vein from its vicinity. It relieves immediately the blood going to the Lungs. This vein is large. It is the best also in all cases of Inflammation. In

chest. It is difficult to elicit pain on percussion - make a creaking - and the sound of V.C. useful is by Leeches. 4 or 8 Leeches about the Larynx after general V.S. If it dont succeed repeat the V.S. at the end of 6. hours other remedies common to inflam. as emollient, produce immediately - rub with Ung. Sinet. Camphorated. Open the bowels with aperients. By this course vigorously pursued we will often succeed in the 2d stage. The chance is small when effusions have taken place, and general symptoms have subsided V. little not much hope. We may however take some blood by some sudden & prompt Emetic as Senega or Sulph Zinc. These may dislodge the membrane. If they dont succeed support the patient with hope of a natural cure. Dr. J. has used Lobelia Inflata but is satisfied that injury is sustained by constantly putting the patient with them violent remedies in the last stage.

Cynanche Laryngea. Is rendered famous by being the disease that killed Genrl Washington. Is well described by Dr Parr. It does not extend down the Trachea it is more an external part of Larynx than within. It resembles the former. This disease is noticed in adults. Symptoms. difficult and painful deglutition. This dont occur in the beginning of the former disease. It is followed by an uneasy sensation in the upper part of the Larynx. discovered on inspection of the parts. The Sphincter sympathises with gener. Reflex. The voice is altered. The patient appears to be distressed by suffocation. On examination

the membrane is inflamed partly or Epiglottis and Rima Glottidis. Serum is effused under it or Lymph on it. The 1st has not ordinarily been noticed in Cynanche Trachealis. might perhaps have been found. Mr Astley Cooper found the mucous mem- brane pale and marks of inflam in the Lungs It probably affects also the cartilages. Causes the same as in inflam generally. Diagnosis it may be distinguished from Trachealis by dif- ficulty in deglutition being combined from the com- mencement. Prognosis unfavourable. Dan- ger greater than in croup. Treatment the same as in croup. Bronchotomy would appear to be more indicated than in croup. was tried without success by Dr. Physick and others.

Pneumonia. Inflammation of the Lungs. It often extends to all the points within the cavity Is very common in our climate. not common to extend to all these points at once. It is difficult to determine which point is affected. Inflamma- tion differs in degree and violence. It is introduc- ed by symptoms of the whole system frequently Dr. J. thinks local inflammation is not Recog- nized before the whole system is affected. When the inflam- mation is in the Pleura the opposite is true. It is ushered in by chills, oppression of the breast with soreness frequently. If the pleura is affected the pain is acute. The pulse is quick & hard if the Pleu- ra is inflamed. Head best left when the Lungs are inflamed. Skin is dry, tongue white, animal system

affected cough distressing; dry, or Carried. If the mucous
membrane is affected in the 1st. Instance expectoration
attended; first with blood is favourable. If shews that
it extends to the mucous membrane & hence favourable
The local symptoms will decide whether the Pleura
or Lungs are affected. When the Lungs are affec-
-ted, the patient must assume an erect posture
If seated in the Pleura he can't lie on the side
affected ordinarily. In children we notice
general affection; cough & drowsiness - countenan
livid. Perception affords assistance in discovering
the seat and extent. Pain is not a certain guide
It is seated in the lower part of the Lungs more
generally than the upper - In chronic Inflam
the reverse is true. The danger is increased
when it extends to the upper part. It is said
that when one side only of the Lungs is diseased,
the boys on that side shews more marks of dis
-ease; as the face more red &c. When severe
the tongue becomes dry and dark or raw.
The blood expectoration diminishes as the dis
-ease progresses; appearing in favourable cases,
the character of pus - In unfavourable cases, is
of a reddish yellow colour. Inflammation is
sometimes carried off by diarrhea or a profuse
secretion of urine. There is an intimate con
-nexion between the kidneys and Lungs.
The disease ameds on the 4th or 5th days and is de
-cided on the 7th if no remedies are employed.
It may terminate favourably when

amendment does not occur until the 14th day after that time, death or a bad discase of the Lungs ensues. —

Monday January 10th

Inflm of Lungs continued — Death is sometimes produced by suffocation: both is more commonly produced by irritation throughout the whole system. the strength exhausted & interruption of respiration combined with its deleterious poison — interruption in the functions of it and of course [illegible] on the Brain.

Different terminations 1st by Resolution this is rare. Partial resolution more common. 2ds by Expectoration. Free expectoration is an evidence of the disease yielding. The matter is first mixed with blood and afterwards pus. 3d mode is more rare viz. by Bilious diarrhoea. more common in inflammation of the Pleura — the inflammation extends to the Liver. 4th by Urine. 5th Suppuration in the substance of the Lungs: the abscess ordinarily opening on the surface of the Bronchia. 6th In carnification or Induration. Adhesion inflammation takes place & leaves the Lungs in a morbid state. 7th Gangrene. very rare Dr. I. has seen it in one case of inflm of the pleura.

Inflammation of the Pleura may be distinguished from Inflm of the Lungs during life. Symptoms an acute pain accompanied by ~~[illegible]~~ aggravated by inspiration — difficulty of breathing symptoms of general inflammation. Ordinarily no cough or scanty expectoration: rating cough — expectoration transparent & glairy like the white of an egg. pain to the side of the chest. It is not [illegible] inflammation [illegible]

Many slight inflammations of the pleura pass unnoticed
prod, adhesions after death. Inflammation of the
pericardium may exist some days without notice.
In town catarrh Blisters are useful.

Inflammation of Heart and Pericardium. Inflm of the
Pleura or Lungs generally accompanies inflm of the peri
cardium. distinguishing Symptoms. no expectoration.
difficult of breathing peculiar. Inclined to the left
side prefers an upright position. countenance de
=jected. lips livid. looks frightened. action of the
heart irregular and more violent than usual. can
feel it over a greater surface than usual. Feels
great distress but not violent pain. pulse regular
sometimes hard, at others, small & feeble. The pulse
does not always exhibit any remarkable Phenomena.
a patient in the Dispensary whose pulse was regular.
The Symptoms vary. Prognosis. the disease has been
removed. Subjects. More liable to Inflm
Thoracic viscera. young persons & those of a sanguine
temperament. & in people people in the habit of living
in the open air. They belong more to cold than warm
climates. occur when cold succeeds mild & damp
weather. Appearances on Dissection. coagulable
Lymph on Pleura &c. effusion in Lungs. induration
suppuration in Bronchia; or in abscess &c. Some
=times the pleura is inflamed on one side and the
Lungs on the other. The right side of the Lungs are more
often affected than the left. & the lower part more
often affected in ascites than the upper part.
Causes. have been sufficiently described. Some

= times find evidences of inflm by redness only in peri
= cardium - Progress - bad in proportion to the diffi
= culty of the respiration & symptoms of general inflm
coma &c are unfavorable -

Treatment. May be the Expectant plan - then
guard against all evil - Keep the patient in
bed - thin & mild liquids - prevent costiveness & Exe
= mas - &c. Or the treatment may be active - or
may produce active cure - The indication is
to produce Resolution - Upon this the 1st remedy
is V. S. If called in the early stage bleed freely, from
a large orifice - ordinary average 24 oz - in an adult
if called before the 3d day. It is more safe & salutary in
children from 4 to 6 oz - Repeat the bleeding within
12 or 24 hours, if not relieved - next vesication
but don't employ it when general inflammation
is violent - diminish the gen'l. inflm. The Bowels
should be kept open repeated every day if the symptoms
are not relieved - should evacuate the bowels - alter
= atives useful combined with Submuriate Hg. Diet &
Regimen same as in the Expectant plan. It is custom
= ary to give Emetics in children in all cases of
Inflm of the Lungs. Dr. J. apprehends that nauseating
doses are better in the early stages - when expectora
= tion commences Emetics are useful - If the inflam
= mation is in the Pleura or matter is not formed Emetics
injure Children - Give two Emetics the only when
satisfied that matter is formed -

January 11th

Peripneumonia Notha. The name is not a good one. It has been applied when the bile was of an unhealthy kind, or when the pneumonic symptoms were irregular ~~& perfect~~ and vary from exact ~~of~~ rigors of peculiarity of the inflammation. Sydenham applied it to a species of Catarrh of the Lungs. The evidences of sympathy at first are not so strong as the importance should indicate. It has been called Suffocated Catarrh. It is very aptly described by Morgagni in the 4th Article of his 13th Epistle an old man then under a failure of the powers of the system difficulty of respiration &c. On examination it was found that the Lungs had been filled with purulent matter secreted within, & that he stooped forward the matter ran into the left Lung & he died suddenly. The subjects of this disease are old infirm and intemperate. Symptoms, chillings, head ache, cough frequent and violent, expectoration profuse, or evidence of large secretions - face flushed, delirium and prostration of strength; pulse never hard, sometimes full, sinks in the progress of the complaint. Tongue moist & coated, becomes dry & adherent as the disease advances.

Becomes comatose towards the close. oppression of the chest, sometimes heavy pain, face bloated towards the close.

Treatment. 1st Should not bleed. It is safe to purge produce perspiration by mild diluents and rest. Principle remedies Emetics and Epispastics. It is not advisable to nauseate often as Cullen advises. If the stomach is loaded Emetics. other Expectorants as Squills, Garlic, Gum Ammon &c are useful in many slight cases. Balsam Copaiba useful in some cases. When Chronic, Tonics &c as Griffiths

Myrrh mixture, Sulph. Copp, & Zinc Vit.

Acute Diseases of the Stomach & Bowels.

The Stomach & Bowels ~~The Stomach & Bowels~~ Act by various stimulants, many of which are used as medicines. Some act on the muscular coat, others on the mucous membrane & mucous glands. Substances operating on the Stomach may operate by sympathy on the Liver &c. Where fluids are increased their peristaltic motion if morbid, may be attended with pain. When this occurs the indication is to remove or destroy them. If the pain is very violent it may be proper to give opiates first. If the irritability be increased, ordinary stimulants may excite this action. When the mucous membrane is inflamed the irritability and sensibility will be increased. Still in many cases the discharges are small - faecal matter is not discharged. ~~cases~~ the motions of inflamed parts are not performed so regularly & as in the other. They act irregularly - the bile are retained and the ingesta ejected. How much will depend on the seat, extent, and violence of the inflammation. It will be more violent if a complete ring of the intestine be inflamed, than if an equal surface not surrounding the intestine be affected.

Diseases of the Bowels & Stomach are classed under 4 heads. 1st. Cholera Morbus. Symptoms belong to the Stomach - It is sudden in its attack & rapid in its progress.

1st Pain in Epigastrium. vomiting of contents of Stomach while attended with increased pain. Stomach rejects every thing - pain sometimes griping. The Gastrow Gyspathies - In the 1st instance there is Gene=ral inflammation but more commonly it is not seen at all. Symptoms of irritation are more common, pulse quick, frequent and small Lactation countenance Lablivid. Death sometimes produced in 24 hours. After 24 or 48 hours with us the symptoms diminish. Diarrhoea often ensues the Cholera then subsides. Examination shows inflammation in the mucous membrane of the Stomach - generally superficial - The exciting causes are all irregularities occasioning inflammation. Errors of ingesta without predisposition will not produce it. Prognosis. It is always attended with danger in proportion to its violence Indications. an 1st To remove all irritating substances from the Stomach & alimentary canal 2d. To depress the Sensability & irritability. To quiet & depress the action of the diseased organs 3d To counteract inflammation by appropriate remedies as V. S. Promoting an equal distribution of the blood & by counter irritation 4th when relieved to prevent a recurrence. Stomach is capable a full meal will reproduce

it. Increase tone of the Stomach. 1st To remove irritating substances; must be done with great care least we irritate it more. Hence the remedies should be mild – as warm water – chicken – broth or mucilages of any Kind – cleanse the Stomach & Duct. But ordinarily the Stomach is sufficiently emptied. If the Vomiting is very violent – then fluids will relieve it. After this, if the vomiting does not diminish we must pursue an opposite course. Can produce a cathartic effect may employ injections to unload the large intestines. May relieve by counter irritation: as by Sinapism. Dilation – latter doubtful. The 2d & most important indication is to lessen Sensibility & irritability. These may be done by the remedies that depress Inflammation. Shall speak now of them that depress the Sensibility & irritability directly on the principles – as narcotics (opium &). Perhaps Hyoscyamus may be more useful. Do not know of it from experience. V. S. may be necessary. Opium is best administered in the form of Tincture, if it can be retained. If rejected, give it & is combined with soap. May be combined in some cases with Camphor with advantage. Dose 1.8 smallest to adult. From 3 to 5.8s for the first dose. If in form of Pill may repeat it in 20 minutes if the disease is very violent. If solid wait at least 40 minutes. Repeat the dose

until the patient is relieved. Dr S. Should feel caution of going above 30 grs without a considerable interval & then revulsive remedies, as applications externally &c

January 12th

3d Indication. Are those remedies that tend to counteract the inflammation. 1st General vew[illegible] evacuations. V. S. in vigorous habits. There is a tendency to debility in these diseases. Vesicatories is of great service in the vicinity of the diseased parts - or application of warm and moist Lubricants to Epigastrium. Dr Beddoes recommends in violent cases to vesicate suddenly with boiling water. In urgent cases it may be serviceable. Promote a more equal distribution of the blood - as by warm bath &c seems also to allay irritation of the system. The common alterratives are not serviceable in consequence of the irritability of the stomach Mercurial frictions operate too slowly to give relief. When you have checked the disease, you must revert to the 1st Indication & fulfil it more completely. Opiates for instance will constipate you must purge; but recollect the stomach is prone to the disease and of course you must exhibit cathartics in small compass & not offensive to the taste. as Lubmor hyd. & Jalap - in pills made up hard with mucilage

of your Cholic. If the Stomach is irritable give small doses: and follow it by others that will have the operation as ol. Ricini or neutral Salts if not too offensive to the Stomach or infusion of Senna Dont give a decoction of it as is generally done. Give it in divided doses with some aromatics. then Stands in aides & Injections When purging the patient is much relieved. avoid the administration of nourishment. Then comes the 4th Indication. viz. increase the tone of the Stomach. It is done negatively by allowing the Stomach to rest. giving very light diet assimilable Sago &c. not administering too Costly. Often necessary to employ medicinal Tonics as Infusion of Serapia or Calumbo. with small portions of sulph. Zinc as 1/6th part of a grain Cascarilla & cinchona when the Stomach is able to bear them.

Cholic. Symptoms. Pain in vicinity of umbilicus. Sensations differ. occurs in paroxysms. costive. irritability of Stomach more or less increased. various duration. Will subside in a few days generally without remedies. Is accompanied with Symptoms of irritation. This is the summum Cholic. resembles Cholera morbus. Diarrhea & Dysentery. In this Cholic Dr. I. thinks there is inflammation in the mucous membrane of small intestines. differs

Cholic arises from other causes, as Indigestion.
It is habitual in some persons independently on disease. In these persons some organ of the abdominal viscera is diseased as Liver (Splen doubtful.) or Pancreas 4 6. Sometimes it may be produced by organic disease in the Alimentary Canal itself. In these cases we must regard the Original disease.

Treatment of Cholic is of the same general kind as Cholera morbus. If Emetic Opium &c not remove the contents by purges.

Diarrhoea. Summer Diarrhoea is commonly combined with cholera morbus or cholic. It consists of thin and copious discharges from the bowels attended with some pain or uneasiness. Fecal matter is not discharged. It terminates in a short time, or may end in Dysentery. It will be preceded by all irregularities producing the other diseases mentioned. The Dr. apprehends it is caused in Summer by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Intestines. Case of a man from the Lakes - copious discharge of blood from bowels - terminated his existence. Examination - Inflam in the mucous membrane of the intestines. Another evidence of it is the variety of the feces in cases in which inflammation is certain.

Treatment. It is not advisable to secure

opium in the Cholera stage. Evacuate the bowels. Rhei is generally employed. It increases the peristal- -tic motion principally. Combine small portions of opium with the cathartic if the symptoms are urgent, in order to allay the irritability of the parts. If the stomach is affected with indiges- -tion give Soda after the more violent symptoms are removed. Various other remedies as effervescing alkalies, astringents according to the particular indications. Lime water mixed with milk is good as an astringent. . .

Dysentery. Symptoms frequent small stools mixed with mucous & blood – tenesmus pain in back bowels retention of faeces. The hydrogen is affected by sympathy as the stomach –; or, there are marks of genital inflammation; or symptoms of irritation. The latter is more common. In Epidemick Dysenteries are often found combined with local inflamma- -tion. Inflammation exists in the mucous membrane in dysentery. Ordinarily, in the large intestines. When the valve of the colon is inflamed the retention of the faeces is more remarkable.

Case of Dysentery in the Almshouse. Became delir- -ious, jumped from the window & killed himself. Judged by the end of one of the tubes piercing the chest. On Dissection inflammation was found in the small intestines: This is an exception to the ordinary ap- -pearances. Indications. The same as in the other cases: remove irritating substances – fae- -ces. Large intestines are distended from the accumulation of faeces in the small

Smale quantities only are driven forward and the contractions for its expulsion are severe and painful. It is of consequence therefore to medicate the bowels freely. In some cases this is difficult. If they cant Contract from influ- =ence must be Cleared at least, the Dr. believes this the best plan, because he has no knowledge of there severe cases from experience. The choice of cathartics are determined by the state of the Stomach &c. Ol. Ricine & Neutral Salts are best if the Stomach will bear them. Lubri- =cating Injections may be given first: and then by injec- =tions of a mild nature. Vomiting is useful in many cases of Dysentery particularly if the Stomach is deranged. The next indication is to quiet useless efforts and quiet the irritability of the parts. Opiates should not be used in the first instance, unless the sufferings are very se- =vere. Repeat the opiates P.R.N. may be given to the extent of 20. or 30. grains. Opiates may also be given in injections. Emolient injections as flaxseed or Starch com- =bined with opium. In obstinate Dysentery employ alterations as mercury. The late Inspector general of the British Army in Por= =tugal has lately made a report in favour of Salivation in obstinate Dysentery. The 4th Indication is to give tone to the Stomach. The disease is reproduced by im- =proper food. Then regulate diet & give Tonics.

Cholera Infantum. Occurs in Summer & Autumn in Children under 2 years of age or during teething. It rarely occurs after the first 16 teeth. Various parts of the body sympathize with the gums; & the mucous membrane does more frequently than any other part. Hence the reason why Children are more liable to disease of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal - more common in Summer and autumn - they take more indigestible food at this season. It may be referred to two general causes - 1st Dyspepsia & 2d Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the Stomach or small Intestines. The Dysp is not generally of the most acute or chronic kind but is intermediate. Commencing when there are Less symptoms of irritation, sometimes attended with symptoms of Febrile form. When Dyspepsia is the cause the symptoms are local & the System dont sympathize - have diarrhea. The System is assisted for want of nourishment. This state sometimes exists for days without inflammation. When inflammation occurs, or Canker as it is called, then different symptoms ensue - sometimes pain in Stomach and bowels more frequently vomiting. The Inflammation is more strongly marked by general symptoms - the System is affected - restless at night - flush rapidly passing. The change of the System is the result of the sympathy and not of the evacuations. Those [illegible] are influenced by the diet;

they are less severe if it was the mothers milk
only. If there are any powers of digestion
animal food will be less hurtful than ve-
getable. If there is no power of digestion
animal food will be the worst. They are both
often carried thro' the canal without alteration.
The disease is more apt to occur & with
more severity in ~~day~~ days if the child be teeth-
ing and not nursed. If it is under 18.
months & is weaned in May days it is more common
with us. If born in Febry & is weaned in
~~May days~~ before next Oct. 12. months the chance
is in favour of his being sick. * Children
then disposed and only require exciting cau-
ses. * If born in May the chance is the
greater of his being sick. Milk then is more
easy of digestion. If born in January it
may be weaned in Octr without so much dan-
ger. We loose more patients by this disease
than any other except Phthisis Pulmonalis & per-
haps more than with that disease. Remedies
are of the same kind as other diseases of the
Alimentary Canal. Evacuants of the stomach
and bowels should be given in the first
instance. Prevent all accumulation of faces in
the Alimentary Canal throat the disease. Emol-
lient injections if not sufficient give cathartics. Alte-
ratives may be employed, but with caution
Ipecacuanha & Submurias may be given. Antimony
is rarely admissible. If the stomach is irritable
Ipecacuanha cant be used. Submur is more com-

= mony admissible, given in doses of 1.0. 2 grs. In
Ag Serum cases 10 or 2 grs of Calomel & Soma Specac
will remove the most severe Symptoms. Leucan
is produced by sympathy with the gums divide the
gums if necessary. Dr. I. is satisfied from ex
= perience of the benefit of this practice.
The cicatrice is no objection. The tooth comes
through by an absorption of the gum. Some
= times the growth of the tooth is more rapid than
the absorption of the gum. Inflammation swell
= ing and sometimes effusion takes place of a yellow
= ish serum between the tooth & gum.
Useless efforts are to be checked as by opiates, a-
= stringents, antacids &c. Discharge faecal matter
while using them. Opiates should be adminis-
= tered during the night. To overcome the inflam-
mation - it is a valuable remedy - If vomiting
attends apply it to the Epigastrium - If in bowels
aun the Abdomen. Rubifacients may be em
= ployed with great benefit. Warm bathing
is also useful whether the disease be violent
or chronic: In the first case, employ it at
any time. In the latter case employ it
evening: it promotes rest. It is of importance
to give tone when the violent symptoms are re
= moved. By them we must confirm him in the case
when it has been effected. Food will reproduce
it unless Tonics be used. Tonics - ordinarily
Cascarilla & angustura combined with Quassia may
be employed when the stomach is not very irritable -
use ~~Chincona~~ Cinchona, or, Iron, Zinc &c, if

and may be shewn at any time by experiment. Indigestion may exist without disease ensuing; or, may be excited by a variety of causes. Errors in the non naturals are generally the exciting causes.

Dyspepsia.

Other chronic diseases are occasionally connected with dyspepsia, by sympathy, or, interruption of the functions. Dyspepsia is a difficulty of digesting the food and may be acute or chronic. If digestion may be performed with labour; may be performed partially or may fail altogether.

Chronic Dyspepsia. Symptoms divided into two general classes. 1st appertaining to the alimentary canal & 2? Sympathetic Symptoms

1st Symptoms are arranged under several heads

1st under head of appetite; is sometimes voracious. Generally the appetite is impaired when digestion is impaired — next, phenomena of the Tongue. It is coated frequently, but not always so. It is natural in hysteric patients when the stomach is kept clean the tongue will be clean: when the stomach is irritable the tongue is frequently preternaturally clean. Most commonly it has a coat towards the root thick & yellow — is more seen in the morning. In debilitated persons the tongue is flabby Thirst is viscid saliva on the tongue & mouth when the stomach is irritable. 3? Taste Thirst is a loss of taste when the stomach is foul — disagreeable

taste at all times: Sometimes acid, but others, bitter
Breath frequently foul. 4th Deglutition is per-
formed with difficulty; sometimes with pain from
Sympathy with the Stomach or disgust of food.
5th Evacuations are various- of wind, water
-ry fluid called water Brash. This water seems
to be thrown out from the mouth & fauces.
6th various sensations about the Stomach, as oppres
-ion, distention varying in degree. 7th Cardialgia
or heart burn- Sensations of heat or burning in
the Cardiac orifice. The same term is applied
to a burning over the breast, or along the fauces
& esophagus, as of rough or acrid Substances
had been swallowed. Thirst is often great
distress at the Stomach propagated over the whole
body. 9th What relates to vomiting- Food
may be thrown up immediately, or after it is changed
having undergone the acetous or putrefactive fer-
-mentation; The latter is rare: or it may remain
a long time without change. Phlegm is more
commonly thrown up. Bile is frequently brought up
in certain habits. Viscid mucus is commonly thrown
up in persons whose diet has been irregular.
10th Regarding the bowels as flatus, constipation
& diarrhoea. The discharges &c:
Very hard balls or watery stools- calculi varies:
are green, black or yellow- all these symptoms
occur in uncertain order. Train of symptoms oc-
-curring in other parts of the System. 1st Those
belonging to the head- this frequently sympathises
with the Stomach. Pain in head is a frequent
Symptom of disordered Stomach. Also indisposition

and difficulty of exercising the powers of the mind.
The animal powers are generally depressed more remarked in Nervous Dyspepsias. 2d. Respiration is imperfectly performed, hence frequent Sighing.
3d. as to Heart.
the circulation is affected: pulse increased in frequency force also - ultimate effect languid circulation. 4th in respect to Skin & Extremities are cold, dry & pale. If the action of the heart is increased and the stomach irritable the Skin is hot.
Certain substances give occasion great heat, as fish in some; Horse Radish in others.
The extremities are almost always cold, it may not be rarely natural. 5th General Vigor is impaired less from want of nourishment than Sympathy. This is inferred from patients in other cases not taking nourishment and maintaining their healths tolerably. Swooning occurs suddenly in Dyspeptic patients many times; The powers to command the Voluntary muscles are last consciousness continues. It occurs most frequently in Hysteric people; & is referable to the same general principles as shortness at the commencement of digestion. These Symptoms don't all occur in any one case. The Distinctions are referable to causes divided into 2 general heads - 1st errors in Diet, 2d errors in, or diminution of, powers of stomach itself. Each

of these will produce the others. Ingesta - food - stimulants - Food may err in quantity or quality - 2d may be considered more or less in - jurious - none necessary to healthy stomach Habit renders them necessary for the time in adults - Food is thrown up from two causes; either from liquid, or change in quality from fermentation. Is generally retained by adults causing distress. When food is taken in too large quantities great commotions are excited but not digestion - The frequent recurrence of these injure the stomach & cause Dyspepsia - A difference arises also from taking it too frequently

15th -

Errors in regard to Quality of nutriment - not often hurtful in vigorous persons - Milk is the best article of food in stomachs not related - next and in debilitated stomachs before it - next Eggs and white meats generally & poultry - next Butter will be borne in many irritable stomachs better than any other Animal food is more commonly borne in a solid form in weak stomachs than in fluid - but Deception is to be preferred in cases when food will not be perfectly digested, because the undigested part gives up unresisting in a fluid form - Fresh are more easily digested than salt meats - Vegetable food ranks next - 1st Farinaceous matter - Wheat contains more farinaceous matter than Rye &c. Next, Fruits generally Berries, apples, pears, peaches &c, are easily digested in the order in which they stand - after these, Culinary roots, as beets, cabbage &c. Last of all melons cucumbers, squa

Squashes – an exception, onions dont go through the various fermentation – are more easily digested if there is a mixture of food. In some cases the Stomach will not digest any vegetable food.

Condiments are classed under 2 heads the 1st act on the Stomach: the 2d on the Stomach and System at large – 1st are commonly called condiments are salt, pepper &c – The effects are immediate – moderate portion of them salutary. A too liberal use of the other articles will cause Dyspepsia Are more wasted among persons who live on vegetable diet &c. 2d Head are mental difficulties Stomach. They dont operate much on the Secretory System. They diminish the sensibility & irritability of the body. Their articles injure the powers of the Stomach Stomach digestion in Dyspepsia. Occasional errors will not produce dyspepsia: but, the habit will create habitual dyspepsia. Other causes operating on the Stomach itself.

1st Effects of mind will stop the process of digestion. Long continued anxiety or grief produce dyspepsia or impair the powers of the Stomach.

2d want of exercise of the voluntary muscles. Is much increased if attended with great efforts of mind Is not so common among Sailors for exercise as among literary men. On the contrary the Stomach is debilitated by long protracted labour. Everything tending to debilitate the System produces dyspepsia. Great evacuations attended with debility, produce it. Causes affecting the structure of the Stomach or neighbouring organs produce dyspepsia, as Schirrus &c.

Procximate cause of Dyspepsia consists

in inability of the Stomach to perform the functions of digestion. In some cases the powers of the Stomach are dormant. viz. the irritability is diminished. In other cases, the irritability is increased but the power to digest diminished.

Prognosis. Generally speaking it does not produce death directly; if Sympathic and not connected with organic disease. If the irritability ~~is more than natural~~ is increased the difficulty is much greater. The worst cases are those in which the Stomach is perfectly inert.

Cure. Indications are ranked under 3 heads; 1st those relating to matter offending the Stomach. The 2d. Regards those indications respecting the food to be employed. 3d Indication respects the tone & vigor of the Stomach. In relation to the 1st head there are 2 indications - one to promote removal of the matter & the 2d to change them. 2d. & 3d. are to regard the quality and then to regard the quantity, not using more than can be digested. 2d to regard the periods of exhibiting nourishment.

Under the 3d. head we have to consider the indication to give the Tone 1st to affect the Stomach directly 2d to affect it by Sympathy 3d by both & unmixed.

1st Have to remove offending contents. In Dyspepsia the Stomach labours under thorough G: It must be aided by Emetics which are the best in most cases, or by Cathartics. Light Emetics often increase the tone of the Stomach. The most important reason for vomiting are when the contents are believed to be injurious; then draw this from the quantity, distress and difficulty about the Stomach &c. pain in head &c.

In such cases it is proper to give Emetics unless there is something particular to forbid it. 2 They are proper when we know he has just eaten some indigestible food: it is necessary to do it before the food has undergone the acetous fermentation and when coated with a ropy fluid.

17th

Exhibit Emetics when the Stomach is coated with adhesive mucous attended with torpor. The ordinary mucus of the Stomach is then collected in unusually large quantities: evidence deglutition and relief from ejection of the mucus. It is necessary to use powerful Emetics. S. Ipecac. It is proper to give Emetics when the Stomach contains bile. Dr. J. thinks Bile sometimes exists in the Stomach from disease: repeated Emetics are frequently required; but, should not be resorted to on slight occasions. Some remarks on the means of effecting vomiting: 1st By tickling fauces. 2d by large quantities of warm water. 3d by Emetics. the first should be done be employed alone in dyspepsia. 2d used as in cholera. among the 3d are Ipecac & S. antimon: S. Zinc & S. Cupri, or mineral preparations. Modes on which Emetics operate. they exercise a peculiar stimulus on the Stomach. perhaps by occasioning contraction of the pylorus orifice & when the muscular fibres contract the contents must pass thro' the cardiac orifice. Smally quantities of the same stimulus excites the peristaltic

motion. In some cases violent straining & convulsions ensue from Emetics. When one knows these peculiarities we should avoid Emetics of Ipecac. If they do occur a dose = nistr Opium - Carminatives also are useful to prevent these effects - If too large a dose has been given, or offensive matter = to excites severe vomiting, let him drink freely of aqueous fluids. In some persons Emetics fail to operate. Comparative merits of Emetics. 1st Ipecacuanha is the best Emetic in Dyspepsia. It operates more mildly - are 2 objections to it, 1st is thrown off the Stomach because it is nauseous 2 - It wont produce vomiting in all cases. It is better to combine it with more active Emetics. More than 2 grs of Ipecac is apt to nauseate most people. It is not desirable to produce catharsis in Dyspepsia in all cases - better than give a full dose repeat it at short intervals until it operates. Next preparations of Antimony As many objections to its use in Dyspepsia useful in Torpor - Is most useful combined with Ipecacuanha. In chronic dyspepsia it should be used in very small doses as 1/4 or 1/2 gr. & XV to XX grs of Ipecac. When you wish a more powerful operation give sulph Zinc - It is the most mild. S. Cupri is the most certain. S. Zinc X to XXX grs. S. Cupri from 1/2 to X grs, combined with Sulph acid & given in solution, is a mild Emetic Dose Dr J. Preparations of mercury should seldom be employed as Emetics in Dyspepsia.

may be combined with Hyoscyamus or Tart. ant: The
most active preparation of it is now to be given
in dyspepsia. If other indications to change
the contents: as is counteract acidity, &c.

Purging is indicated when vomiting can't be
used; or, to relieve the bowels. It may be
employed with 2 views; one is to evacuate
the stomach; & the second to evacuate the bow-
els. Omitted one lecture. 20th See dyspepsia continued
after conclusion of diseases of Heart.

Diseases of the Heart.

chronic organic diseases

The structure of the Organ may be changed from inflam-
mation. Particularly the mucous membrane of the peri-
cardium: adhesions or rough and shaggy with-
out adhesions. Effusions of pus or serum. Muscu-
lar structure of the heart is liable to rheumatic
tism — rare. The parts of the heart liable to
inflammation, from them particularly impor-
tant diseases of the Heart are generated. Some
of them are attributable to the inordinate ac-
tion of the Heart itself. The columnæ
carneæ in some cases ruptured. The mem-
brane lining the heart is liable to peculiar
slow inflammation, particularly in the valves
In some cases they are thickened; in others, be-
come cartilaginous or bony — In others ca-
ses abscesses form. Ulceration of the valves
take place in other cases, causing openings thro

the Valves. By these changes the Heart is embarrassed in its actions. Its cavities become dilated permanently. Sometimes called Aneurism. The muscular Substance of the Ventricles become thickened in consequence of their violent actions. When enlarged & thickened is called active; & when enlarged but not thickened is called passive Aneurism. It arises generally in men of sanguineous temperament, large, muscular & active, having passed a long active life of care. There is decay of the Aorta in the same cases, more frequently in sedentary persons, who have had few passions & pursuits. It is common in men of eminence: it seems rise in the intemperate of lower life. The effects are modified by many circumstances. Much depends on the rapidity with which they are brought. will accommodate itself to gradual changes. often produce death when sudden. Much will depend on the state of the system. 1st Original disposition of the constitution. Persons liable to Hemorrhagy & spasmodic affections will be more liable to injury than persons of a contrary habit. If liable to spasmodic affections will have them induced by organic affections of the heart.

2 inflaming effects induced by injury of the heart will be influenced by age - In early life is more violent in its age powers of resistance less.

3d. The Non naturals will affect this State -

4th Debilitating causes - a dilation of mind occurring at the formation of a disease will influence this disease - thence effects in any - some mild, others severe & c.

Effects consequent on the Original affections of the Heart. 1st remark that the effects of

the Heart is altogether mechanical but is at the same time a vital organ. The Effects comprehended under 3 heads. 1st Effects on the heart itself. 2 Effects produced in pulmonary circulation; or 3 on the General circulation. 1st On the Heart itself changes in action — blood retained in consequence of obstruction. The blood pressing on & from behind — hence the part becomes mechanically distended & less capable of propelling the blood. The part is also excited to unusual and violent contions, called palpitations of the Heart. In some cases these exertions give relief by dislodging the obstacle, & in other cases are ineffectual. The effects on the other cavities of the heart will depend on the part affected. If the obstruction is in the right auricle, the effect will extend to the pulmonary veins & arteries; if at the mouth of the pulmonary veins the auricle will not empty itself as usual, and both auricle and ventricle will be distended. Pulse here will not be much affected. Pulse smaller in consequence of less quantity of blood. If it exists at the mitral valves, then engorgement will be felt in all the parts behind it, as the right side of the heart always. There will be a deficiency in the ventricle of the left side & pulse will be small & quick & even then irregular, but not generally. If the Obstruction be in the Semilunar Valves of

of the Aorta, or in any part preventing egress of blood to the aorta, then all the parts behind will be affected and the whole body. When the heart is enlarged a different sound will be produced by percussion over the region of the heart, than in health: Sound more flat than in health.

Next, effects on pulmonary circulation & embarrassment in the functions of the heart. Respiration may be affected in two ways: By the interruption of the circulation, & respiratory muscles from fatty. If interruption exists on the Left side the blood will be retained in the Lungs & the vessels of the Lungs become distended: the veins principally bearing the largest portion of the burden. In consequence of the distention the air cells will suffer compression, hence will arise dyspnoea & cough. Besides these effects, the blood not being exposed sufficiently is not changed by the atmosphere. When distension is sudden the distress is greater. When interruption is long continued, or frequently repeated then some extent is found. an effusion of serous fluid is thrown into the air cells, & is coughed up. This secretion seems to be produced by an imperfect inflammation. Persons subject to organic diseases of the H. are also subject to disease of the lungs as Catarrh. Some effect happens in the serous membrane as pleura. Symptoms of Pleurisy will arise an relieved by bleeding.

~~Dyspnœa continued~~ 21st

Organic affection of the heart continued — An effusion takes place between the Pleura & lungs and causes dropsy of the chest. Dyspnœa is also caused by imperfect oxygenation & increased circulation. If in both sides dyspnœa is excessive. Hæmoptysis takes place in consequence of blood being poured out by the small vessels on the mucous membrane of the Lungs. Blood is also thrown out within the cellular membrane Respiration is aggravated during sleep. Respiration is more difficult in a horizontal position: patient finds relief by leaning forward: Sleep is disturbed in the fore part of the night. Next effect produced on the general circulation from the same cause. Blood is obstructed on the right side of the heart, let the difficulty be what it will. The arteries can impart & supply. Irregularity will extend to the Secretions which are effected through blood prepared from the Veins. The small vessels generally will be distended with dark blood. General weakness will ensue modifying the functions of the Heart. Will consider them under several heads. 1st Regarding the affection of the pulse. If the heart is hurried the pulse runs also. If the quantity delivered to the Aorta be augmented then the pulse is

small. If the passage is free and the heart beats with violence, the pulse is hard & throbbing. many varieties cannot be explained — such as want of pulsation in one wrist — (an instance of this kind last year in the Almshouse.) The pulsations of the heart are often visible. Pulsations in the Jugular & Aorta. In some cases the pulsations are very slow and a thrilling regular. This happens when the disease has arisen slowly, & the patient is not irritable. (case of an old man — ossification of the Valves.) Common symptoms then is great irregularity in force & frequency. 2d. on countenance there is no single description that will apply to it — Sometimes the countenance is full & florid — appearance of high health. In other cases, the countenance is livid, purple, full & crowded at the same time. Particularly livid in lips, under the eyes & in the cheeks as if the small vessels were injected with a dark fluid: the face looks larger but the features are in ideal proportion. most peculiarly the countenance looks bloated — [case of a child 3 years of age, there was a malformation of the Heart, yet the countenance was not livid; had been afflicted with some difficulty of respiration — there was a communication between the ventricles] the eyes have an unusually bright appearance, moist & projecting.
3d As to the effects on the Brain. Symptoms various — often pain & dizziness: senses impaired: confusion of mind, sometimes loss of memory, or entire loss of consciousness with stupor and apoplexy arising all of them from pressure within the brain from distention of the blood vessels, or effusion of serum.

(Delerium arises in the Late stage. 4th Effects on the State and Function of the Abdominal Viscera Dyspepsia generally ensues and aggravates the organic Disease; flatulence ensues: the canal is disturbed and Secretions perverted. The patient thinks his disease all together owing to flatulence. Bowels are generally costive in the early stage; Diarrhea in the latter stage, from debility or effusion. Affections of the Vessels of the Abdominal viscera take place — notice in the Liver. Inflammation is produced in consequence of this distention in some cases. The Peritoneal coat of the Liver is distended and Liver wrinkles after death. (There is an effusion of water into the peritoneum. 5th Effect on the Secretions generally. No certain information on this subject. 6th As respects urinary Secretion or Excretion ordinarily the urine is diminished in quantity and high coloured, & deposites a brick dust or chalk sediment. 7th Head, regards the effects produced on the extremities. Pain about the insertion of the Deltoid muscles more frequently in the left than right Side; Dropsical swellings in lower extremities & Scrotum.

22d did not hear this Lecture

23d

Treatment of Organic affections of the Heart or adjacent parts. 1st to the heart itself — 2d as regards the effects produced in the Lungs & Thorax generally

3d Effects on the whole body. 4. Heart to point out some of these effects having their origin in the Heart. 1st we can do much to cure as in diseases of the heart generally as specification, attention &c: many however in which we can do much. We may in all cases make attempts consistently with the safety of the patient. In cases of mal formation in young subjects, there is no hope as respects the heart itself. If inflammation of the heart or something like it may be relieved, then must carefully use means tending to relieve chronic inflammation. Dr. J. is now treating of chronic disease of the heart. Acute disease has been described. General Venesection is useful, because it lessens the work [action] of the heart. In vigorous subjects, with full & embarrassment & anxiety & pain of the disease, it is proper to bleed as far as can be done with safety. repeat general V.S. If the vessels get full again - diet the patient, regard must be had to the vigor in the abstraction of the venesection. Must avoid every exertion that quickens the circulation, and an appetite of the mind - moderate exercise is of service. To remove inflammation 1st local bleedings near the heart is a remedy of great service. V.S. from the morbid vessels if convenient. If the had been subject to Hæmorrhoids & they had ceased.

Next counter irritation as vesication &c. Is one of the most important remedies. It should be kept up continually in the vicinity of the Heart. Alteratives may be used with advantage, as mercury, Iodide & Iodides. 2d Lungs & Thorax. We have to

counter act / 2d the distention of the pericardium effusion. 2d in certain cases to counteract the slow inflammatory action produced by distention. 3d to employ remedies to remove liquids effused in thorax. Then is local plethora in the substance of the lungs in these cases says Dr. G.

With a view of relieving this general congestion is proper, if the subject is vigorous. There are other remedies that produce the same effect; such as tend to equalizing the circulation, as by friction to extremities, or immersion of the extremities in warm water, will produce immediate relief in many cases. Probably ligatures on the extremities would produce the same effect. These remedies are calculated for an emergency. In less urgent cases may be remedies of revulsion on skin will be more permanent. A determination of the blood to the skin gives relief. Effects of the same kind are produced by lotions effusions. All these remedies are calculated to diminish or destroy the inflammatory action, except that perhaps 2d is not so necessary to diminish the low inflammation — medicines lessening the irritability in the capillaries — or alteratives — or medicines operating on the whole capillary system also diminish — or they are the same as employed in other cases of inflammation. Sulph Sart. of Potash is of the highest useful — Dr. I. thinks it tends to diminish inflammation as acids as to produce secretion of urine. Digitalis &c are useful. 3d. Object is to remove effused liquids effused into the cellular or serous membranes or mucous membrane. Avoid every exertion, or cause increasing labour or action of the heart or lungs. Can we evacuate the watery cavity. If that can be done best is not advisable and desirable while life can

tains the fluid if an dis could not afford the re-
=lief that was not contemplated. The cause of the ef-
=fusion would not be removed. It is possible to
operate on the absorbents so as to remove the watery
Dr. J. thinks the remedies operate by causing the effu-
=sion in which the water depends. A mere removal of
on the same as useful to cure infln. 2. or more
actions should be combined. Dr. M. Clean hypothesis-
he thinks on acts on the blood vessels causing the infln
and another acts on the absorbents &c. Dr. J. dont think
they operate in this way when combined. Cantharides
has been employed with happy effect when combi
=ned with other articles.

28th R. N.

Effects produced on the whole body. Remedies proper
to cure infln in other parts are useful in them. Pure
=tunic friction cannot be applied as in other parts.
Attention necessary to digestive organs.
Recapitulation of treatment. Evacuation of blood
if the patient will bear it. Evacuations from the stomach
& bowels - 2d. local evacuations, with them com
=bin irritation in the vicinity of the disease. 3d Em
=ployment of sedatives and alteratives. 4th Com
=binations with cantharides. Remedies - Digitalis used
to promote absorption, is given in infusion; at
least in first instance, ℥ss to ℥ij of powder in boiling
water ℥viii. dose ℥ij. bis, ter die, P.R.N. Its
powder gr. viii to ℈ss, increased to what the stomach
bear. If dizziness or much alteration of the pulse
bear limits. We must examine the pulse in a
horizontal position. If nausea & vomiting is

created, must omit it. Liquor Sanct. potas. must at least 3ij a day, if possible 3iv. Dilute in 8 or 10 times its weight of water at least — combine it with infusion of Gentian or other aromatic

Squills. Onion or Vinegar of Squills. The effects accumulate like digitalis — most commonly given us in a solid form combined with Lobmurhydg.

Lobmurhydg: be cautious in delicate constitutions.

Cantharides Blisters — Treatment of the Head

Remedies to prevent the recurrence of the affection on the Lungs heart &c. Merely in some degree on Tonics & cordials; but principally on diet & regimen. The Tonics are preparations of iron or chalybeates, as griffiths Myrrh mixture, wine, decoct &c: on occasions conducive to Women, particularly if there is dyspepsia, flatulence &c use them with caution.

Diet & Regimen. A diet sufficient & nourishing in dyspepsia — Clothing & exercise — warm clothing is essential. Exercise in the open air is of the first importance, to prevent recurrence of the disease: it must be such as he can bear. Opium as a palliative the evil of it against the benefit.

18th Omitted.

Dyspepsia continued from 17th — Purging in dyspepsia. choice of cathartics — Purge pills that operate on the upper part of the canal, that are not nauseous; as, Calomel in compos; as Lobmurhydg and cathartic gums — or bitter apple & Jalap.

general should be combined. If there is diarrhoea, Rhei in Tinct: Cardamoms & Myrrh. If the large intestines are sluggish then their functions are useful. Best to use injections of warm water aided by Salt if necessary. Lush fish laxative without being indigestible

Relative to food. The 1st Dr regards the quality of the food. Question - what food is most easily digested & generally assimilated. Food in the least if there is any appetite given in a solid form. Sago tea &c may be added if the stomach permits. If the stomach won't digest use arrow root &c. He should avoid large potatoes or any kind - must drink very little of anything. It should not be such as will undergo fermentation. Water & Alcohol only allowed. 2d Dr regards the quantity of food. Don't give more than can be digested. It is more dangerous to err by giving too much than too little. Begin with very small quantities & increase gradually. If Dyspepsia is produced by intemperance, a question arises how far his habits may be suddenly changed. It must be done suddenly if at all: If evil accrues in consequence it is only temporary. If the brain is affected by intemperance the sudden stoppage of it is said to produce death called Brain fever by a writer in Blackwood. The 3d Dr regards the period in which food should be taken - If the quantity is small the interval should be at least 4 hours. 4 times a day is often enough to take food generally. If the patient eats gruel supper he should not take food in less than 4 hours. He should eat early in the day.

3d General Heads - [illegible]

giving Sonc to the Stomach - may of it by Sonics. Some are called light, and thus heavy pressure not well borne by feeble stomachs. Light Tonics should first be used. As Quassia in Infusion. Bi Quassiæ in a pint of water: Sulph. Copperas gss. 6 doses ℥ss to ℥j. Peppermint Water ℥ss. Gentian Myrrh Mixture Arnique. White oxide of Bismuth is so lately brought into use. Dr. J. has employed it in Dyspepsia. It is most valuable in dyspeptic patients disposed to Hysteria dose V. or 6. grs. with syrup repeated 3 or 4 times a day. Applications may be made to other parts so as to affect the Stomach by sympathy: Increase the warmth of the skin by friction and bathing. If the powers of the stomach are much reduced use warm bath. Salt Bathing should be employed if the Patient can bear it: it should be commenced in summer. The Shower bath is best. Wash the feet & legs in cold water in the morning if the cold bath cannot be used.

3dly Regulate the functions of the bowels and Kidneys. R. R. R. Pepsine or Active, increased daily.

23d. Continues—

We come next to speak of some diseases affecting the head & 1st of Hemicrania or pain in one side of the head. means to describe when the pain is periodical or intermittent pain - most common in cold weather. Follows catarrh says Dr. J. Hunter. mark is not made & thus, The pain is felt about one eye or temple

its seat is small & the pain is excruciating. Never knows it to come on during the night but generally before noon & continues from 2 to 12 hours, generally 4 hours. Common recurs about the same hour. It sometimes comes on at sunrise & is then called sun pain.

Dr. I. dont recollect an instance in which it occurred twice at the same hour. In feeble & irritable habits symptoms of irritation sometimes appear — prostration of strength & general headache, hence confusion sometimes arises. The violent pain intermits, but has a general head ache all the time. Causes. Whether caused by malaria or concomitant Dr. I. cant say. It has been called the same as ague. They have no other resemblance than the intermission. The proximate cause has never been discovered a symptom of the vascular system. Dr. I. thinks it seated in the nerves. Treatment the same as intermittents has generally been successful. Dr. I. has not experienced relief from Cinchona. Hamlins solution has never failed in the hands of Dr. I. He begins with from 6 to x gtts repeated three times a day increasing gradually. If fever increases rapidly. If nausea is created dilute the dose. Give it in pure water.

Epilepsy.

Paroxysms sudden in their occurrence. Symptoms convulsions in the animal muscles. the patient falls often at the mouth. duration of the paroxysm uncertain is sometimes repeated so often as to appear to be one paroxysm. Is followed by stupor or deep sleep.

In some cases there are slight symptoms only,

as a kind of vertigo the patient not falling down at all. The intervals are various. In some cases have precursory symptoms, as Epileptic aura. Recur at certain periods in many cases. Persons of all ages are liable to it- appearances after death. Of late it has been thought that it owes some affection of the Pineal Gland. Causes- there exists a predisposition to the disease: this may be owing to an organic affection, or it may not. The paroxysms are produced by various exciting causes: as irregularity of the body or mind. The seat of the disease in the animal system must probably be in the Brain. It exhausts the power of the animal system just as long as there has been life to fill. We must remark that if such a patient is about to be affected with fever it comes on with an Epileptic paroxysm. Mr. Baker's case: he had evidences of peritonitis and a constant succession of Epileptic paroxysms. When it appears to kill it is done in this way. Treatment regards the paroxysm and the Interval: during the paroxysm nothing important is to be done, unless frequently repeated: remove the exciting cause: If plethoric, bleed. Remove the exciting cause if known. Then is no safe & stable effectual relief. If the paroxysms continue employ narcotics as opium and stramonium. To prevent recurrence enquire the remote causes: If the head &

enquire the remote causes; if the head is too full of blood, live moderately, avoid all exciting causes. Let the exercise be regular - avoid agitation of mind. When there are precursory symptoms, or it recurs at certain periods, may prevent the paroxysm by giving 1. or 2. grains and increasing it gradually to what the patient can bear: when he has taken enough it produces a slight degree of blindness. Preparations of copper, Zinc, Fe, Hg are useful to prevent its recurrence Dr G. thinks only in feeble subjects - case of a child.

See no. 7.

Apoplexy.

A sudden abolition of sense, mental powers and powers of Voluntary motion: it occurs more frequently in large Heads, Short necks - Sanguine habits free livers - Sedentary habits - active habits are not a security in free livers - men more subject to it than women - it is hereditary - Symptoms are those already mentioned. The disease comes on suddenly generally: complains of a pain in the head vomiting often attends convulsions sometimes attend on one side. The memory is more often affected than any other mental power, if all are not affected. Powers of speech the same as the animal functions. Respiration becomes slow, deep and full with stertor - pulse is slow, full & drawn ed, early in the disease. Stupor becomes more perfect. Respiration more difficult, pulse lower if it terminates in death: extremities become cold, the jaw falls, & at last, the vital functions fail altogether. The alvine evacuations are discharged involuntarily - or there is no retention at all. Terminates variously. 1st It destroys life, or some of the animal powers are impaired as hemiplegia or palsey of the tongue - or it terminates in health. In hemiplegia the organs of sense in the head are not affected.

Appearances after death - Evidences of pressure on the Brain - veins much distended. The vessels below larger when the Skull is removed. The membranes are sometimes opaque. Water in the

between the membranes, in the Ventricles, or at the base of the Brain. Sometimes there is a large coagulum in the substance of the Brain. Coagulum in the right Ventricle of the heart. In the Abdomen marks of disease of the Liver. If Stomach is sometimes diseased, marks of imperfect indigested in it. Causes. Intemperance, sedentary life &c, create predisposition. Exciting causes, Indigestion, fatigue, pressure on the neck, exposure to a hot Sun &c. Proximate Cause. Pressure on the Brain in all cases: It may be partial permanent some sudden cause must be added. It may be produced by distention or effusion. Permanent pressure is produced by matter, or tumours &c. The sudden or immediate cause must be an increased quantity of blood in the Brain. Irritation in the Stomach will increase the determination of Blood to the Brain.

Prognosis. Generally unfavourable.

We must not despair but must be guarded in our prognosis: The prognosis is to the severity of the symptoms in the danger of the disease because recovery may not be perfect. Paralysis occurs in the side opposite that affected in the brain. In young people the Prognosis is more favourable. Constitution, habit &c affect the Prognosis. In proportion to the severity of the symptoms

is the danger of the disease. Dr. I. thinks the disinclination of the Sanguineous Vessels not well performed. The immediate cause of pneumonia is blood. It is important to distinguish the original affection of the head from sympathy with the Stomach.

Treatment- The practice is decided; If the danger is great regard the pneumonia in the brain first, and then attend to other causes- Bleed, if the danger is serious and the patient not very feeble; in the external Jugular if convenient- make the orifice large, & take 1, 2, or 3 pints. Local bleeding on the head- may apply cold to head & to the extremities, creating a revulsion. If the Stomach is affected give an Emetic of S. Vine or Ipecac: Cupri; If the Emetic dont act, give Ammonia to increase the irritability of the Stomach. If Emetics are not necessary give Cathartics of neutral Salts: Infusion of Senna & Jalap, aided by stimulating injections. If the pulse is full & face red, bleed again. If evacuations are sufficient, you may employ some stimulants, but not such as affect the head and circulation, as preparations of Ammonia- Sinapisms to the feet: Cantharides to different parts of the body- on the back part of the head, or, over it. If the disease has lasted some time you may employ Electricity.

The lower extremities more frequently recover than the upper.

Phthisis Pulmonalis

Cullens description of it – It is more important to re = cognise it in the early stage. Examination of the body shews that inflammation has existed in the lungs & passage to them, terminating in suppu = ration. It may arise from common inflamma = tion: more commonly the inflammation appears to be of the Specific Kind. Tubercles appear to be por tions of cellular membrane in which coagu = lable lymph has been thrown out. Common inflammation may hasten Specific inflamma = tion.

26th

1st as to Common inflammation – it exists in the lungs in the form of Pneumonia. It sometimes terminates in abscess – These abscesses may heal by granulations but often do not. Abscesses do not heal so quick or well when the cellular texture is loose as about the rectum. The con = stant action of the parts may prevent the healing. Ulceration may take place, the constitution sym = pathises and death ensues. Common inflam is also sometimes followed by consumption when the mucous membrane only is affected – hence it follows Catarrh: the inflam is prolonged, he is subject to catarrh during the winter, & it subsides in warm weather. The parts loose their

pain of restoration from contrivance, & the patient does not mend & many excathe. In these cases, Dr. I. apprehends that the inflammation extends to the substance of the Lungs. hectic fever and attendg symptoms of P. P. follow

Common inflm affecting the Serous membrane as the Pleura, & suppuration taking place discharging thro' the Lungs occasions P. P.: Dr. I. dont speak of this from experience: he thinks if the Lungs are not diseased that the matter will be discharged externally. Dr. I. spake of another kind of cough affecting persons not decidedly of a Scrophulous habit. This cough lasts ten or fifteen years without decided hectic fever; as life advances, the system sympathises and the patient falls—: these cases are rare. He mentioned a case of long standing cough—on dissection there were no marks of disease in the lungs, except fistula in their substance opening into the Trachea from a small abscess. The fistula was long, round & narrow, resembling a blood vessel. The cough had been hard & distressing for a long time. Next— cases the result of Scrophulous inflammation. It is constitutional & often hereditary. The disease is set into operation by causes that would excite common inflammation in the Lungs. Will describe a perfect case—. The subject is a Scrophulous family, & has the marks of it, as, pale light complexion, flat chest, long neck, high

Shoulders &c. They suffer almost constantly slight inconveniences without complaining, but are not subject to violent attacks - They are not good Swimmers - have cold feet - are subject to lipothymie in hot weather - suffer from exercise from a difficulty of breathing more than deficiency of strength - are subject to a swelling of the Lymphatic glands - The Symptoms of P. P. begin the age of 18 & 40 - mostly between 20 & 30. Not very rare in children about 4 or 5 years of age, combined with an affection of the Mysenteric glands. see Chapmans dissections in the Medical museum. They are not constant or severe at first. The patient thinks they are owing to accident. He has a tickling in the throat and slight difficulty of breathing. Dyspepsia comes on, connected with this he has pain in the chest &c. He is irritable, & fretful is angry if you notice his cough - or he endeavours to explain it away. It may originate in any Lesion, but is more apt to arise in the Spring or Summer if not excited by common inflammation. Loss of flesh is noticed - paroxysms of fever appear - pulse rises to 120, at least after dinner - an Smaller somewhat Hard. Has the hot stage in the early part of the night. As the night advances he has disturbed sleep

with Lucas. Has a severe fit of coughing in the morning. Local symptoms are progressing. Tubercles unite forming large abscesses. Cough becomes worse. The difficulty of respiration causes nausea & vomiting particularly in the morning. The matter raised has more or less of pus in it. It is known by its consistence, weight, colour & taste. Then is a difficulty of speaking as the voice is altered. Various pains in the Heart. The beart and palpitation of the Heart. The duration of the disease is various: it is sometimes protracted, at others, the whole lungs are affected and the powers of the Constitution to resist is small, & the disease terminates fatally in a few months. Will rarely pass more than months after the pulse is constantly 120 and the other symptoms are well marked. The animal powers resist the devastation. The Senses except the hearing of one ear are unimpaired. The powers of the mind remain perfect: frequently more clear but, are more readily fatigued. The animal muscles are exercised - the powers continue longer than could be expected. Hence exercise is of great importance. Countenance is peculiar: arises partly from paleness, emaciation, large clear eye, a stiffness and dryness of the muscles of the face from debility - from the necessity of constantly their actions

27th

Phthisis Pulmonalis continued. The patient sometimes dies suddenly - strong hope of recovery is not constant

but may generally be considered as a characteristic mark of the disease. In a large number of cases Hæmoptisis does not occur; nor, does it always produce P. P. Dr. J. thinks hæmoptisis does not generally arise from a rupture of a blood vessel within the Lungs. If that were the case he thinks it would be diffused through the cellular membrane of the Lungs and the Bronchial passages would be closed & the patient would bleed with as much ease as any other part of the Lungs are secreted. Hæmoptisis is generally preceded by some indisposition as Cough, Dyspnoea &c; or, with Symptoms of Dyspepsia. In other cases none of these Symptoms precede. At the moment however other Symptoms arise as pains, fullness &c in the breast. Seldom raises more than ℥viij. Afterwards raises coagulated blood mixed with mucous occasionally returns. The Symptoms are generally relieved by the evacuation. It occurs during asthma as before the disease of P. P.

Explination of these Phenomena. The vessel is not opened by ulceration. Examinations prove that the vessels near the part are closed by coagulable lymph. Ulceration does not ordinarily produce adhesive inflam. The blood is more probably poured out by the small vessels. (in other cases) He supposes

the capillaries are distended as in Inflammation, and the excretories instead of acting on the neighbouring action are distended with blood from the capillaries and pour it out on the mucous membranes: hence, Hæmaptisis. The same happens in menstruation & through the skin in many cases of vicarious menstruation. On an examination of the lungs after hæmaptisis no rupture is discovered. The Dr mentions the case of a gentleman who died from the discharge of blood from the Intestinal canal from the appearance of rupture of a vessel. Inflammation was discovered. The patient being removed the bleeding ceased. If the discharge be sufficient to relieve the Patient the disease ceases: but, if the discharge is not sufficient Symptoms of P. P. come on. The practice is an additional evidence in favour of this opinion.

Treatment. 1st of common Inflammation terminating in P. P. The suppuration & sometimes the ulceration stages are unpleasantly prolonged. Can we shorten them? Much depends on diet, habit &c. must correct them. If these are not sufficient must use the remedies for Genl. Inflm. Local bleedings are of great consequence by leeches or cupping on the chest. much may be done by Vesication [illegible] should be permanent and large. Besides these internal remedies may be used with great advantage - as Antimonials, mercurials &c. These frequently relieve at once: particularly if the disease exists in the mucous membrane Begin with small doses of mercurials.

Much benefit also is obtained from Digitalis and Cicuta. Described yesterday a case of Fistula in the Lungs. If known, the case would be hopeless. Gave them directions 1st. to live in the open air – use exercise liberally – be regular in diet & careful in bathing & exercise

28th

Of Constitutional Phthisis. Tubercles are often indolent like scrophulous enlargements of the other glands. They are quickened by occasional inflammation. We may then do much by combating or removing the occasional inflammation. To effect this Local bleeding & other remedies for inflammation, revulsion & mercurials, employed with caution. If the true characters of Phthisis have begun to manifest themselves, the narcotics should then be employed instead of the mercury, as Digitalis &c. Dr S. thinks "Monks hood" promises to be useful. Be careful not to injure the tone of the stomach. Can we remove Tubercles or restore the parts after ulceration? We may obtain a respite but are hopes are small. May now & then by commencing early, snatch the patient from Death. – The 1st. object is to prevent the occasional inflammation & check them. 2d to give tone to the Stomach. We must avoid

the causes of the 1st as vicissitudes of temperature
Better enable him to bear these changes. Increase
the tone of the stomach, inure him to the exposure
gradually - guard against indigestible food - use
warm clothing. Let him pass the winter in
a warm climate. We must give tone to the
whole system. Exercise freely in the open air.
If disposed to the disease inure him to the cold
bath from early life. Case of a poor man
from "Maine". camphire - Observations of
Dr. Rush. constant exposure to the open air & hard
labour are the best remedies to prevent or cure
the disease. 3dly as Regards Consumption. If
it occurs early, we must treat it as a sudden
accession of inflammation. If the discharge of
blood is not great enough we must bleed P.R. ℈ viij. ad libit
If there is free bleeding in Scrophulous cases
then vesicate largely - rest - alteratives - narcotics
digitalis particularly, it operates on the
small vessels & diminishes the force of the circu-
-lation. Must we despair in confirmed cases?
&c.. Palliatives - opium & cantharides.
the latter as an external application. Expectorants
To prolong life we must keep up the habit
of going into the open air.

Arthritis. Gout.

Subjects

Hereditary- high livers of a florid sanguineous temperament. It seldom occurs until past the middle of life. Men are more subject to it than women. It occurs most frequently in Spring & Fall. Symptoms.

Paroxysms continuing several days. Exacerbations every 24 hours. The Paroxysms occur at uncertain intervals. At first the return at the end of a year: as they return they grow longer and more frequent. They are preceded by heart burn, flatulence, costiveness, low spirits &c. Then pains after a few days in the small joints, as the great toe & fingers: it rarely commences in the large joints. Dr. I. knew one case where it commenced in the Elbow — It occurs suddenly begins to gnaw, & then swells - is very tender pain very acute - System affected by sympathy In young persons general inflammation. Symptoms of irritation in old or debilitated persons. The System is very irritable. Generally the pain lessens after the swelling commences & keeps like. The patient feels better after the paroxysm than before: owing probably to a change in mode of living during the paroxysm. It frequently passes from one joint to another, particularly in the succeeding paroxysm. The pain is less acute in each succeeding paroxysm.

The Joints are often permanently injured by this disease. The parts are weakned, or there is a

deposition of calcareous matter (urate of soda) in or on the joints. Gouty persons are subject to the gravel. Means form for the removal of these deportions. Irregularities of Gout. 3 Kinds viz. 1st Atonic, 2d Misplaced. 3d Retrocedent Gout. Causes. 1st Hereditary, indolence & luxury then last also a peculiar occasional causes exposure to cold, indigestion &c.

Proximate Cause. Is it a peculiar morbific matter? No. Mr Hunter says it is a constitutional affection. The local disease is preceded by constitutional symptoms. The inflammation is peculiar. It comes & goes suddenly & does not produce suppuration or ulceration. The disease is the result of an impression on the whole system. It is a Specific Inflammation.

29th

Diagnosis of Arthritis. May be confounded with Sprain & Rheumatism. Gout is preceded by ~~fever~~ febrile symptoms & dyspepsia. Rheumatism is not confined to the small joints; it is flying over the body. Rheumatism on the first attack lasts longer than gout. The precursory symptoms dont attend Rheumatism. The pain is not so acute in Rheumatism. The joint is not so red as in Gout. Acute Rheumatism does not often occur twice in the same person. Rheumatism is less apt to affect the head, chest, stomach & abdomen.

Prognosis. not fatal when regular when

irregular, sometimes fatal. In gout if hereditary, there is more suffering but less danger, than if brought on by intemperance and luxury.

Treatment. Two objects. one relates to the paroxysm, & the other to the Interval. The 1st. Indn. is to lessen the violence & shorten the duration. We may adopt a mode of treatment in the first paroxysm that we cannot do afterwards, because the vigor is lessened by repetition. We must recollect that it is a constitutional act. In the first paroxysm if the state of the system be good we may employ local remedies as Leeches and cold water: after the 1st paroxysm this treatment is liable to produce retrocedent Gout. The great remedy then is rest. Evacuations from the bowels may be made generally. They should be temperate.

L. D. if the inflammatory symptoms are considerable. In some cases, if the stomach is impaired, a moderate portion of Vinous liquors &c may be used. "Eau medicinale" has lately been recommended by a French officer. Dose ℥ss to ℥j. It sometimes vomited, purged and produced sweating, but relieved whether they were produced or not.

Mr. Moore of London formed a similar

Medicine by mixing white Hellebore & Opium. 3 parts of the Vinum Tinct. of the white hellebore and one part of Vinum Tinct. of opium — dose 35. to 100 drops.

Treatment of irregular Retrocedent Gout.

If the stomach is affected with severe pain evacuate it if necessary then opium, warm bath & stimulating applications to the part if the Gout has left it. If the head is affected Blister. V.S. if indicated. Opium internally if stupor does not exist. Do I. thinks white Hellebore may be useful in these cases. Case of retrocedent patient. Case of its use in Inflam of the Lungs.

Treatment during the Interval. Promote general health & vigor — diet moderate milk & vegetables if the stomach will bear it, if not animal food & wine must be used. Regular, Constant & frequent exercise in the open air. Regular habits of sleep.

Nodosity of the Joints.

Has a general resemblance to Gout & Rheumatism. Dr. Hagarth. Subjects not frequent women more than men, and, about the time the menses are ceasing. Dr D. has seen but two distinct cases of it, & both in low life. Hagarth's experience is different. Seat — the Joints. Small ones most frequently. The Doct made a few

observations on this disease of which I have lost the notes; and them thanking us for our polite attention, wished us all success, & bade us an affectionate farewell.

artery. The particular characteristic of this temperament is that slight local irritation produces great derangement in the whole system. The tendency to sympathetic frequently shown in sanguineous temp. hence this is formed on the sanguineous.

Temperaments have likewise been formed from the combination of some two of the above such as the sanguineo choleric; the second term of the being the predominent temp. The choleric predominates in the above, but reversed it would be choleric sanguineous &c.

If the Dr wish to make distinction. he would readily consider the difference among men, as the difference of their active and passive powers, which might again be distinguished into strong & weak.

The Melancholic Temperament is distinguished by a Gross Habit of the whole Body, but particularly about the Chest. The Hair is black, as is also the Eye-brows & Eyes black & lively the Skin is very dark - the organic functions are performed slowly particularly the evacuations - not irritable - difficult to rouse action in the mind yet when roused the duration is great - it is marked by great jealousy, yet great constancy, also when attachments are formed, not readily roused to relinquish the objects of affection - It is dry as to the Skin - It has great imagination, taste and judgement - Some of the greatest Poets of the world were of this Temperament -

The Bilious Temp. has great resemblance to the Sanguine - yet there are certain differences - the Skin, the Soft, more oily - the hair greater - the Chest is large but not owing to the size of the organs it is made so by the accumulation of fat - the function of the Heart is not performed so vigorously - the Skin is soft, is cold & damp - the Thorax & Abdomen are not so justly proportioned - the Lower Extremities are small at first in early life & generally thro' every age - the digestion is slow & imperfect, & so of all the organic functions - the evacuations are regular but not so full & perfect - the Secretions are more watery - the operations of the mind are slow - Opinions once received are adhered to with great obstinacy - from want of curiosity the mind is inactive - the affections are cold, & general indifference is felt to all - This temperament of the ancients the moderns have added a fifth - which they call the Nervous - Dr. I would rather call it the Sympathetic -

It is most frequently found amongst the Studious & those whose employments are Sed-

Dr Jackson's Lecture December 2d 1815

The fourth variety of the human species - or that of constitution or temperament, the ancients divided into 4 kinds, & named them agreeably to what they supposed to be the cause - they are - 1st Sanguine, 2d Choleric - 3d Melancholic - & 4th Phlegmatic - The first was ascribed to the blood - the 2d to bile - the 3d to black bile formed in the intestines, by a morbid product & the 4th to phlegm. The distinctions between these different temperaments is supposed to be well founded, tho' the causes have long since been exploded. It is very doubtful, however, if they can be recognised in individuals - Dr J. thinks not - but as they are frequently made use of & referred to at the present day, it may be necessary to describe them. And first those which distinguish the Sanguine. Persons of this temp. are remarked to have large chests - no adipose is laid on the circumference but as it indicates the organs within it to be large - the heart is strong & vigorous - respiration regular & easy - skin florid & light, propensity to fulness & beauty - hair light - eyes light, most commonly blue - veins not large - the surface of the body like those of old or emaciated persons but of full size & embodied - pulse full & strong - the organic functions performed readily, easily, vigorously - the evacuations are copious - the body is well nourished, but not fat - the sensibility is great - the mind is readily brought into action, acts vigorously but not steadily, it is easily led off from one thing to another, hence the appearance of caprice which these persons bear - the moral character differs from that of others - hence they are ardent & hopeful, but rather too easily depressed if disappointment occur.

2d The Choleric Temperament is distinguished by large chest as the former, but there is a correspondent fulness in the abdomen. The viscera of both cavities are large - the Lungs are large but there is a little more effort in respiration - the Liver is large & secretes more bile - the other viscera are large vigorous & perfect - the surface of the Body is more dark, and hair - the Irritability not so great but when action is induced, it is more perfect - the same is true with respect to the mind - persons of this Temperament are liable to a particular passion - anger